The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, March 12, 1874.

SENATE.

Bills were read in place as follows:

Mr. Playford, An act for filling vacancies in the office of County Treasurer.

Mr. White, For the imprisonment of persons whose sentences have been commuted by the Governor.

Mr. Weakley, A supplement to the Railroad law, regulating the assessments of damages. The Apportionment bill being upon its second reading, the Senate was addressed at length by Mr. Wallace.

A resolution was offered by Mr. White to adjourn out of respect to ex-President Fillmore.

HOUSE.

The Judicial Apportionment bill being the special order, Mr. Piper moved to retain the old numbers for all existing districts, and have the enumerated numbered the Tenth district. Agreed to.

Mr. Newmyer had Allegheny changed from the Twenty-third to the Fifth districts.

Several amendments were proposed.

Mr. Stranahan, of Mercer, opposed any more new Judges.

Without further amendments the bill passed second reading.

The Joint Committee on the Enlargement of the Capitol recommend an additional building between the present one and the Land Office.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, March 13, 1874.

SENATE.

A large number of House bills were reported favorably from committees, including the Corporation Tax bill.

Mr. Rutan introduced a married woman's act.

Mr. Anderson introduced a bill to fix the compensation of county officials.

Mr. Wallace's bill to the government of cities occupied the rest of the session.

HOUSE.

The bill taxing coal was recommitted.

The General Appropriation bill was called up and passed without debate.

The Judicial bill passed to third reading. Mr. Hall introduced also, the bill require ing forests reforest companies to maintain fires in Pennsylvania; also, the bill for the training of teachers for common schools.

Mr. Cross reported favorably the Centennial appropriation.

Mr. Young reported a bill dividing the eighth Normal School district.

Mr. Webb reported Mr. Joseph's Pass bill negatived.

The calendar of bills on first reading was then taken up.

Mr. Piper made an effort to have the Narrow Gauge Railway bill reported.

Mr. Dreyer tried to have the committee report favorably on the geological survey, but the House refused.

At half-past five the House adjourned until Tuesday.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 11, 1874.

In the Senate, to-day, the following bills were passed finally:

Senate bill No. 86, An act to authorize the Governor of this Commonwealth to fill vacancies in the offices of aldermen and justices of the peace by appointment.

Senate bill No. 58, An act relating to livery stable keepers, providing for the fine and punishment of any bailee or bailees for any damages wilfully done to the property of any livery stable keeper or for overdriving, &c.

Senate bill No. 90, An act to prevent cemetery companies not organized for the purpose from acquiring profit, by sale and hold any amount donate or benefit of property for the uses herein mentioned.

Senate bill No. 73, An act relating to the appointment of inspectors, directors, managers, trustees, auditors and other officers of corporations or public boards by the courts.

Senate bill No. 90, An act relative to writs of quo warranto.

Senate bill No. 29. Joint resolution providing for the appointment by the Governor of three commissioners to investigate the condition of the bituminous coal mines of this Common wealth.

The following bills were on third reading, and were disposed of in the manner stated:

Senate bill No. 40, An act to prevent trespass on inclosed and improved lands within this Commonwealth was laid over.

Senate bill No. 76, An act to authorize the courts to confirm the title to lands where the conveyances are defective, and where the purchase money has been paid. Recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Senate bill No. 63, A supplement to an act to regulate the commissions or license fees to be paid by auctioneers. Postponed.

The bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of corporations was read a third time, and variously amended; but there being desire to spend an hour or two in the discussion of it, an afternoon session was ordered.

At this session, Mr. Albright and Mr. Stranahan out made a determined effort to amend the bill so as to leave with the courts all the powers they now possess with regard to chartering corporations, such as insurance companies, building and loan associations; but they seemed to stand alone, the rest of the Senate being averse to any such change in the bill. Mr. Wallace explained that the bill had been framed so as to leave with the courts the incorporation of all non-taxpaying associations, or those likely to be amenable to taxation to come to the Governor for a charter. The Senate was content to leave the bill in this shape, and it passed third reading, the vote on the final passage being delayed until the amendments can be printed.

Mr. Rutan, from the special committee on the subject, reported plans for the re-arrangement of the Legislative halls to accommodate the new Legislature. The present chamber can be arranged for fifty Senators without enlarging it; but the House chamber cannot be made to hold two hundred members without being increased in size. The committee recommend that an addition of twenty feet be made to the south end, facing the Law Department, one story high, with a portico and entrance, and two rooms and coal rooms at the sides. This will afford ample room for two hundred desks as large as those used in the House at Washington. A gallery for the reporters will have to be built over or behind the Speaker's chair. The estimated cost is $20,500.

In the House, the bill to pay for advertising the new Constitution occupied the whole day. This bill, owing to the enormous claims put in by sundry papers, has caused a great deal of trouble. The papers of the State are justly clamorous for a settlement, and as every Representative has some paper at his back, the matter has a deep interest with the members. The bill, as it passed the Senate, left it to the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prescribe a basis of settlement; but the House was afraid to give so wide a discretion, and wanted to name specific amounts, or maximum amounts beyond which no claim should be allowed. A special committee on the subject made the following report to-day:

First, That all duly authenticated bills under the sum of $500 be paid as rendered.

Second, That to the publishers of all weekly papers not included in the above list, who published the same with authority, there be paid the sum of $800.

Third, That to the publishers of all daily papers, whose circulation does not exceed 10,000 copies daily, the sum of $400 be paid, with the further sum of $200 wherever such publication was made in the weekly editions of their respective paper, and to the publishers of all daily papers, whose circulation exceeds 10,000 copies daily, there be paid the sum of $1,000.

They reported a bill accordingly; but it did not suit the House in that shape. Mr. Heiges moved to make the maximum for daily papers $1,800, and for weekly papers $600. This was agreed to, yeas 59, nays 40, but the $1,800 was afterwards made $1,200, yeas 54, nays 36.

Mr. Mitchell moved to amend the amendment by adding the following:

The said bills verified as aforesaid shall be presented to the Auditor General and filed in his office, and the same shall be settled by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and State Treasurer, but no more than the regular rate for advertising at the time of such publication shall be allowed in any case, nor shall payment be made for more than four insertions in any case.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 48, nays 40.

Mr. Reynolds offered the following amendment: *Provided*, That in all cases where bills have been rendered, no greater amount shall be paid than that claimed. Agreed to.

The bill then passed second reading as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prescribe a form for all lawful accounts against the State for advertising the new Constitution, and the verification of the same. The said bills, verified as aforesaid, shall be presented to the Auditor General and filed in his office, and the same shall be settled by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and State Treasurer; but no more than the regular rate for advertising at the time of such publication shall be allowed in any case, nor shall payment be made for more than four insertions in any case. The maximum to be paid daily papers shall be $1,200 and of weekly papers, $900. *Provided*, That in all cases where bills have been rendered no greater amount shall be paid than that claimed.

The Senator from Lehigh moved to-night before the Committees on Vice and Immorality, and are presenting their case as strongly as they know how. The general impression seems to be that the bill to repeal the Local Option law will pass the House, but fail in the Senate; but if there should be strong demonstrations against repeal, the House, even, is not to be depended on. I hear, however, that the friends of repeal claim sixty votes in that body.

The corporations, also, have a hearing to-night over the Tax bill. They are naturally very hostile to any increase of taxation. It is the old story—raise all the taxes you need, but do not raise them off of us. The Commonwealth must raise a certain amount of money by taxation, and it must raise it either by direct taxation on real estate, or from the corporations. This is the unpleasant alternative now presented, and there is no escape from it. The Legislature has not the pluck to lay a tax on real estate; and the remaining horn of the dilemma is the only one that can be taken. To show the real state of the financial situation of the State, I append the following figures, derived from authentic sources. They convey their own lesson:

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

The expenditures of the Commonwealth for the year 1873, including reduction of public debt, were	$6,734,024 57
The estimated expenditures for 1874, including reduction of public debt ($1,000,000) are certain to be at least	6,000,000 00
The estimated revenues for 1874, from sources other than corporation taxes, are as follows:	
Lands	$ 25,000
Auction commissions	85,000
Personal property	500,000
Commutation of tonnage	30,000
Tax on writs	90,000
Tax on collateral inheritance	10,000
Collateral inheritance tax	300,000
Licenses of all kinds	565,000
Dividends from Erie Railway Company	10,000
Fees of public offices	25,000
Private bank and brokers	30,000
Interest and miscellaneous	150,000
	$2,170,000
Leaving to be raised from corporation taxes	$3,830,000

The taxes paid by corporations in 1873 were $4,781,213 25, and the following statement shows the accounts on which they were paid and the probable receipts from the same sources in 1874:

	Payments in 1873.	Estimate for 1874.
Tax on corporation stocks	$1,415,697 31	$1,800,000
Tax on bank stock	288,922 49	250,000
Tax on foreign insurance companies	353,490 78	325,000
Premiums on charters	68,343 76	50,000
Tax on logs (Susquehanna Boom Company)	7,500 00	1,500
Tax on gross receipts	76,709 42	
Tax on net earnings or income	446,996 90†	
Tax on tonnage	385,870 90†	
Tax on loans	655,832 93†	
Tax on anthracite coal mined by carrying companies	336,353 91‡	
	$4,781,213 25	$1,926,000

From the above statement it will be seen that while we must raise $3,830,000 to meet the necessities of the Commonwealth, the decisions of the courts and the adoption of the new Constitution have so affected our existing Corporation Tax laws that we can count, with certainty, upon receiving from these sources but $1,926,000

The pending Tax bill will increase the tax on stock of railroad companies. 800,000
The tonnage tax under section 7 of new bill will amount to 250,000
House bill No. 24, if it becomes a law, will raise from anthracite coal 600,000
$3,576,000

leaving a deficiency of $253,000, which unless raised in some other way will cause the amount of public debt redeemed to fall just that amount below the proposed redemption of $1,000,000 per annum.

It will thus be seen that $1,650,000 must be raised, either by the bills now pending, or by Tuesday next. The Saturday sessions have, so far, proved useless. No business is ever really done after Friday noon. The members then begin to scatter homewards, and if a quorum is kept up on Friday afternoon or Saturday morning, it is such a bare majority that members will not trust any important measure to such an arbitrament.

In the Senate, this morning, the General Insurance law was got out of quod and recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. When it was up before it was amended so as to exclude mutual companies from its operations, at the instance of a persistent borer who represented a central mutual company; and the bill being crippled in this respect, its friends had it postponed. On being called up to-day it was referred back to the committee in hopes that it might thus be got into satisfactory shape.

Mr. Wallace's huge Corporation bill came up on its final passage, and passed finally, yeas 24, nays 2. Before being passed, however, Mr. Wallace called attention, anew, to the amendment adopted on Wednesday, authorizing the formation of companies to transport the natural products of the soil, both to and from the country, and to engage in manufactures therefrom, both in this country and abroad. He did not think the amendment a wrong one in principle, and it certainly was right in purpose; but it opened a very wide door, and it was for Senators to say whether they would adopt so liberal a policy.

Mr. Fitch, Mr. White and Mr. Humphreys opposed it as a dangerous grant of power; and the feeling of the Senate was so clear that it was of questionable propriety, that the vote on its adoption was reconsidered, and it was then voted down.

There is one other feature in this bill, as it has been sent to the House, that is worthy of attention. A section has been added to the original bill prohibiting corporations from keeping stores for the sale of anything but their own manufactures or the purchase of anything except materials used in such manufactures. It also prohibits any employee of the corporation from keeping such stores, or the keeping of them by any one on the premises or in the property of the corporation. This will effectually cut off the payment of men with store goods, so far as corporations created under this act are concerned.

The act providing for the incorporation of cities was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after being variously amended, was laid over on second reading. This bill creates three classes of cities. The first having over 500,000 population, which includes only Philadelphia; the second having over 100,000 population, which includes only Pittsburgh; and the third, all having less than 100,000 inhabitants. It provides a method by which cities of the third class may *hereafter* be formed, but all cities of that class now in existence under special charters, may, by accepting the provisions of this bill, come under its operation. All existing municipal charters are therefore saved, and the bill is prospective, merely.

Its provisions, however, are liberal, comprehensive and full, embracing complete regulations for the election of Councils and city officers, and defining their powers and duties, as well as ample regulations for the issuance of a collection of city and school taxes, the supply of gas and water, the opening and paving of streets, the erection of sewers, &c. Altogether, it seems to be well adapted to its purposes, and many of the smaller cities of the State might be glad to come under its control.

The bill to authorize a new Geological Survey of the State was reported favorably by the Senate Finance Committee, as a part of which bill increasing the tax on corporations. What chance the Geological Survey bill has, it would be hard to guess; but the House, this afternoon, by a vote of 50 to 31, refused to discharge the Appropriation Committee from its further consideration, although the bill has been over two months in its hands.

Mr. Fitch's bill, to enable clergymen and magistrates to administer oaths to parties applying for marriage, as well as to their witnesses, and to take their written testimony as to the age of the applicants for marriage, was indefinitely postponed, 12 to 10. The object of the bill was to protect clergymen and magistrates from the danger imposition by young minors professing to be over age, and to save them from the penalty affixed to the joining of minors in marriage.

In the House, the Judicial Apportionment bill passed second reading, but little changed from its original shape. It will probably pass finally next week. A few bills passed second reading, and a large number were read a first time; but as none of them were tested on their merits, it is not worth while to lumber your columns with their titles.

Thursday next, the 19th, was the day fixed in Mr. Young's resolution for final adjournment (which has never been acted on); but neither House can see half-way through its work as yet. Over one hundred House bills have been reported in the House, and about one hundred and twenty in the Senate. The larger part of these are local in their scope, and the unacted on bills include the Insurance bill, the General Bank bill, the City Incorporation bill, the Corporation's bill, the Appropriation bills and the Apportionment bills. But few bills are now read in place, so that we may hope the worst of that flood is over; but notices of private bills are now flowing in, and none of them will have to be acted on. Adjournment can be no getting away, therefore, until the middle of April or the first of May.

Some gentlemen have, indeed, urged that it would be best to adjourn on the 3d inst., April and hold an adjourned session, say in September; but I hope the idea will not be pressed. Whatever legislation is needed at all, is needed at once; and as September is the opening of the political campaign, every one of the members who is likely to be a candidate for re-election, will then be too much absorbed in the interests of his canvass to give the needed close attention to legislation. Better stick to it steadily and persistently, now, until the work is finished. Adjourned sessions are generally failures.

SPECIAL.

*Repealed by act March 21, 1873.
†Repealed by act March 21, 1873.
‡Rendered nearly void by decision of United States Supreme Court and the new Constitution. Repealed and supplied by new bill.
§Contested by Philadelphia and Reading and other companies.
¶Conflicts with Sec. 1, Art. 9 of new Constitution, unless applied to *all* anthracite coal. Repealed and supplied by House bill No. 24.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 12, 1874.

In both Houses, to-day, Apportionment has been the burden. The Senate had up the Legislative Apportionment bill, and the House the Judicial Apportionment bill. Progress was made in both, but neither got very far along.

The Legislative Apportionment bill raised two questions—first, should Lebanon county be entitled to a Senator? and second, should Philadelphia be cut up into small or large Representative districts?

Mr. Rutan argued that it could not have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution to deprive a whole county of representation in the Senate, because it is attached to either Schuylkill, Berks or Lancaster which surround her; and as Dauphin has the requisite population to entitle her to a Senator, it is manifestly unfair to freeze Lebanon upon her. The Apportionment Committee had started out with the determination to give to each county a Senator that was entitled to one under the Constitution. This was the only safe rule. Under that rule, Dauphin, Berks, Lancaster and Schuylkill were each entitled to one or more Senators. What, then, was to be done with Lebanon? Exclude her altogether? The idea was monstrous. Such never could have been the purpose of the framers of the Constitution. Every county is entitled to representation in the Senate, and upon that basis, Lebanon is fairly entitled to a Senator.

The section passed as reported by the committee, no direct issue having been made on this point; but when the bill comes up again, next week, the attack on this part of it will doubtless be renewed.

One thing is certain: If Dauphin is made to shoulder Lebanon, Westmoreland will have to go with Indiana. Our people will never permit Westmoreland and Lehigh to be erected into separate districts. Dauphin is not permitted to keep them company. Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander also. If we are to lose a Senator by an over-strict application of the Constitution to a county unfortunately constituted as Lebanon, the loss will have to be made up by putting Westmoreland into a Republican district. Indeed, the whole bill may have to be recast, and if so, the chance will not help the Democrats.

As to the second point, the bill as reported by the committee divides Philadelphia into fifteen districts, the twenty-six wards of that city being grouped into districts electing two, three and four members each. This, Mr. McClure urged, was a gerrymander, and Mr. Wallace urged that it depended upon who could not afford to pass an apportionment, giving to the 50,000 Democrats of Philadelphia but four representatives out of thirty-eight. Both of these gentlemen offered amendments increasing the number of districts to twenty-seven, and making the districts smaller. Mr. McClure's amendment gave the Democrats eight districts, and Mr. Wallace's, ten. They were both voted down, by a party vote, and the bill passed second reading, but with the understanding that it should not come up until next week, and the vote on second reading should then be reconsidered, so as to open the bill anew to general amendment.

The Philadelphia Republicans, I find, are not averse to adopting the idea of making each ward a district, and it is not improbable that, when the bill comes up again, an amendment to that effect may be adopted. This would give the Democrats 7 of the 38 members, with a chance for 3 more in the close districts, and I judge from what transpired to-day that this will be satisfactory to the Democrats.

The House made but little progress, apparently, with the Judicial Apportionment bill, although it progressed nearly through second reading. The numbers of the districts were changed in a great many cases, so as to restore the old numbers as much as possible, and the double district in the northeast corner of the State was divided. Otherwise but little change was made. The chief trouble seems to be with the northeastern counties, which cannot agree together, and with the small counties alongside of large ones, such as Adams, Forest and Wyoming. Until the bill has passed into the hands of a committee of conference, there will be little use in trying to indicate the changes that are made as the bill progresses.

The next trouble, after the bill passes, will be the appointment of judges for the new districts that may be created. The scramble has already begun, and will grow exciting when the tug of war comes. Mr. Waddell, of Chester, will probably be appointed in the Lebanon district, and is generally acceptable. In Mercer, there is a struggle between the friends of Pearson and Maxwell, and in Adams between McConaughy and Wills, but the latter may be avoided by attaching Adams to York.

The House, to-day, abolished its Saturday session, and will sit hereafter on Friday afternoon instead. This will enable members to get home occasionally.

The following appointments by the Governor were confirmed by the Senate, to-day:

Alfred Dart, Recorder of Mayor's court of Carbondale.

Notaries Public—Charles Carothers, Wilkinsburg, Allegheny county.

J. B. Miller, Freeport, Armstrong county.

Henry Shammo, Halifax, Dauphin county.

Christian Bachman, Strasburg, Lancaster county.

Gustave Rosenbaum, Philadelphia.

T. B. Alcorn, Pittsburgh.

The argument of the railroads against increased taxation, before the Senate Finance Committee, last night, does not seem to have convinced any one that their burdens were too heavy. The Reading road owned up to the possession of $119,000,000, in real estate and capital, and all the taxes it pays, local, State and national, are only $800,000—less than seven mills. This is a very light rate, considering what other people have to pay; and I was not astonished, therefore, to hear one of the Finance Committee say that he was surprised to hear the corporations were so rich and so well able to bear additional burdens. The bill will probably be reported to-morrow, as it passed the House, but will not be taken up for a week or more. When it comes up in the Senate its features may be somewhat altered; but the general fact remains unchanged that the revenue lost to the State by recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court must be made up in some shape by the corporations. The details of taxation may be arranged more to their satisfaction than in the pending bill; but that will depend altogether upon their ability to agree among themselves as to those details. The corporations confess that they must pay a large share of the State revenue, and this being confessed, all that remains is a mere question of details.

SPECIAL.

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SPECIAL.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

MEETING IN THE INTEREST OF FENIAN AMNESTY.

LONDON, March 15.—A meeting in favor of Fenian amnesty in Hyde Park to-day was attended by 20,000 persons. Good order prevailed.

PROMINENT ASHANTEE PRISONERS.

LONDON, March 15.—The *Times* dispatches announce that the Prime Minister of the Ashantee King and his Captain Generals have been brought as prisoners to Cape Coast Castle.

The Fenian Amnesty Association has decided to present petitions for the pardon of convicts to the Queen in person.

LOUIS' MAJORITY — INFLUX OF FRENCHMEN — PRESENTS FROM THE QUEEN—PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

Herald Special.]

LONDON, March 15.—There is an enormous influx of French visitors. The tickets distributed for the celebration at Chiselhurst already exceed five thousand. Along with numberless presents, the Queen has sent from Windsor a flag, an Order of the Garter, and also a brass plate with an inscription to be placed over the Emperor's sarcophagus. The programme for Monday is as follows: At eleven o'clock reception at Camden House from one to five; address, to be read by Duke Padona, to which the Prince Imperial will reply. Reports from Paris are fears of a demonstration. The change in the electoral law, and distress among the working classes, have a tendency in favor of the cause of the Imperial Prince.

GALE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN PERSONS LOST.

LONDON, March 16.—The steamship Laconia, from Alexandria for Algiers, with two hundred and seventy-eight pilgrims returning from Mecca, encountered a terrific gale in the Mediterranean. One huge wave washed overboard one hundred and seventeen of the pilgrims, and all were drowned.

FESTIVAL AT CHISELHURST—SPEECH OF THE PRINCE.

LONDON, March 16.—There was a great crowd of French people at Chiselhurst to-day, to celebrate the eighteenth anniversary of the birth of Prince Louis Napoleon. Over six thousand cards of admission were issued, and those to French citizens only. In the morning mass and thanksgiving services were held, at which the Duke of Padua addressed the Prince in the name of the people of France, congratulating him upon having attained his majority. The Prince, in reply, returned thanks to his countrymen for their faithful remembrance of the late Emperor. In conclusion he said: "Despite the confidence inspired by the loyalty of MacMahon, the irresistible current of public opinion has pronounced in favor of a plebiscite. I am ready to accept its verdict." Great enthusiasm was manifested, and the Camden House was gaily decorated. Among the prominent Frenchmen present were Ollivier, Bouher and Duke de Grammont.

LONDON, March 17.—The British journals generally consider the Chiselhurst demonstration a success. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will soon visit the Empress Eugenie.

Spain.

TWO ARMIES FACE TO FACE, AND ONE IN THE REAR.

MADRID, March 15.—Marshal Serrano, with an army of thirty-four thousand men and ninety pieces of artillery, is now face to face with a Carlist force of thirty-five thousand; while General Lowa, with a column eight thousand strong is moving on the enemy's rear.

A VERDICT of $22,700 was rendered a few days ago in Cincinnati against the New York Life Insurance Company, which resisted payment of three policies on the ground that the death of the assured was produced by the use of intoxicating liquors and opium. There was evidence that he died from unskillful treatment, neglect, and an overdose of opium, while lying sick, and the court held that such a use of opium, though within the letter, was not within the spirit of the prohibition contained in the policies.

There is an inebriate in Chicago who has signed the pledge eighty-seven times. Try again, old fellow.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

Funeral Ceremonies at Buffalo.

Public and Private Marks of Mourning.

Distinguished Persons Present.

Solemn and Impressive Rites.

MOURNING IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 12.—The people here to-day exhibited in a marked manner their veneration for one of the nation's most illustrious statesmen, and their heartfelt sorrow for one of their oldest and most beloved citizens, Millard Fillmore, ex-President of the United States. Flags were flying at half-mast on all public and private buildings and from the shipping in the harbor. Business was entirely suspended, and all the main thoroughfares and private residences along the line of march of the funeral procession, were profusely decorated in mourning garb.

SERVICES AT THE FAMILY RESIDENCE.

At nine o'clock this morning, the family of the distinguished dead and a few intimate friends assembled at the private residence of the deceased, where solemn religious exercises were conducted by Rev. V. R. Hotchkiss, of the Baptist church, and Rev. John C. Lord, of the Presbyterian church.

TO THE CATHEDRAL.

At the conclusion of the services, eight non-commissioned officers of Company "D," Buffalo City Guards, detailed for bearers, entered and bore the remains to the hearse, and, under the escort of the full company, conveyed the same to St. Paul's Cathedral, where they lie in state.

THE CASKET CONTAINING THE BODY

was of rosewood, covered with white silk, with eight silver handles and silver trimming. On the lid was a solid silver plate containing the following inscription: "Millard Fillmore, Born January 7th, 1800. Died March 8th, 1874." While the body was at the family residence it was deposited in the west front room. At the head was a crown of flowers, composed of camellias, rosebuds, &c. On the lid was a beautiful floral wreath and two large crosses. On the right was a large star; and on the left bouquets and cut flowers.

ON REACHING THE CATHEDRAL,

the casket was deposited in the vestibule of the church, on a dais, covered with a pall of black velvet trimmed with white crape and silver stars, with vases of exotic flowers at the head and foot. There it lay in state, with Company "D" as a guard of honor, and notwithstanding the cold, raw day, from ten o'clock until the hour for closing the casket, thousands of citizens and strangers thronged the vestibule to take a last farewell look at the distinguished dead.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS PRESENT.

Shortly after two o'clock the doors of the cathedral were opened to admit the United States Senatorial and House committees, the Legislative committees, members of Governor Dix's military staff, the Mayor, city authorities and committees, the Council of the University of Buffalo, the bar of Erie county, the Board of Trade and representatives of other civic societies.

At a quarter past two, the family having entered the cathedral, six sergeants detailed from the First United States Infantry stationed at Fort Porter, bore the casket from the church into the hearse, which, headed by Rev. Dr. Shelton and the Episcopal clergy of Buffalo, and followed by William A. Bird, Noah P. Sprague, E. K. Jewett, O. H. Marshall, O. G. Steele and Geo. W. Clinton, Henry Martin and Warren Bryant, pall-bearers (eight of the oldest and most influential citizens and friends of the deceased), and deposited therein in the hearse chancel.

THE CEREMONIES IN THE CATHEDRAL

were of a solemn and impressive character, including a brief resume of the life of the illustrious deceased by Rev. Dr. Shelton, the venerable rector of St. Paul's and a life-long friend of Millard Fillmore.

TO FOREST LAWN.

The casket was then borne to the hearse and the procession moved in the following order: Major General Howard and Brigadier General Rogers and staffs; Company D, Buffalo Guards; the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth regiments, National Guards; Companies A and C, First United States Infantry, under Col. De Russy, and the unacted on bills include the Insurance bill, the General Bank bill, the City Incorporation bill, the Corporation's bill, the Appropriation bills and the Apportionment bills. But few bills are now read in place, so that we may hope the worst of that flood is over; but notices of private bills are now flowing in, and none of them will have to be acted on. Adjournment can be no getting away, therefore, until the middle of April or the first of May.

Some gentlemen have, indeed, urged that it would be best to adjourn on the 3d inst., April and hold an adjourned session, say in September; but I hope the idea will not be pressed. Whatever legislation is needed at all, is needed at once; and as September is the opening of the political campaign, every one of the members who is likely to be a candidate for re-election, will then be too much absorbed in the interests of his canvass to give the needed close attention to legislation. Better stick to it steadily and persistently, now, until the work is finished. Adjourned sessions are generally failures.

SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1874.

Of the Finances.

The delay in the adoption of some measure by Congress which will restore public confidence in the financial policy of the government, judging from the number of letters and telegrams received here from all parts of the country, is becoming serious, and has a most unfavorable influence upon trade and enterprises of every kind. The long-winded speeches in the Senate, frequently exposing only the ignorance of the speaker, already consume about two months, yet there are no indications of an advance nearer some tangible result.

The Senate Committee on Finance

appreciate the disastrous tendency of this substitution of wind for prompt action. In the outset the committee introduced a resolution to test the opinion of the Senate on specie payment and currency. Senator Scott then introduced a bill to authorize banks to reduce their capital by depositing legal tenders and taking up bonds. Another attempt was made on the bill to provide for the equalization of the distribution of the banking currency, taking twenty millions from the East and transferring it to the West and South. Notwithstanding these three attempts, the committee are as far from the accomplishment of their wish as when they started. It was the desire of the committee to reach action before the 1st of April, so that date in the Middle States, and the 1st of May in New England, are generally the starting points in business, when contracts are entered into and the operations of the year planned.

The Uncertainty Still Existing

on the question of specie payment and the volume of the currency, renders it impossible for business men to act intelligently. As a consequence, it is said business is prostrated. It appears that during the panic, last fall, notes were renewed as a measure of encouragement to those suffering from the crash. These notes now becoming due, and the hope that Congress would do something to relieve the pressure has thus far been disappointed. The finance discussion comes up again on Tuesday, and, after the late respite, will doubtless exhibit a new lease of life. So far

The House of Representatives

has not sent a single financial measure to the Senate; so that the discussion will have be repeated on that question. Fortunately, the previous question acts as a restraint there. It is now but two weeks before the first of April, and the committee are in hopes of hastening matters so as to reach some definite result by that time.

Mr. Sumner's Successor.

Judge E. R. Hoar and Mr. Dawes are the names most frequently mentioned. It is conceded that Butler stands no chance. Dawes is personally popular and, besides, he has a strong hold on the ground locally, as Western Massachusetts has never had a United States Senator. Mr. Sumner's term expires March 4th, 1875.

Mr. Dawes Is Extremely Anxious

for the office, but his desire for it will scarcely lead him to do as has been predicted, viz: enter into a compact with General Butler, by which the latter shall help make him Senator, and he, in turn, help Butler to the Governorship ne xt fall. Mr. Dawes's friends would not be likely to submit to any such agreement, for they are convinced that Butler only wants to be Governor as a stepping-stone to the more coveted office of United States Senator.

Judge Hoar Has Great Strength,

and the fact that Mr. Sumner left him as a legacy the charge of his Civil Rights bill may add to that strength. There are a number of Massachusetts people here who say, however, that it is possible that

A New Man,

that is, some one not in Congress, may be selected for the unexpired term, leaving the elections of next fall to determine who shall have the seat for the ensuing six years. Some of Mr. Dawes's friends predict that his failure to return the back-pay will impair his chances.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16,

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1874.

It is announced that the trustee in the bankruptcy case of Jay Cooke & Co., expects to pay a first dividend in the month of April. Creditors who have not proved their claims should go before a Register in Bankruptcy and make such proof, and send in their claims to Philadelphia. Claims in bankruptcy are not allowed unless duly proved.

Latest English advices concerning the iron trade in that country report a general derangement of prices, indicating a further general fall, both in the iron and coal trades. The trade of South Wales shows yet greater depression, instead of the long expected improvement. The Birmingham coal and iron markets are very much unsettled. It is stated that the demand on United States account is somewhat steadier, but the business done with this country the present season will be considerably under the average.

Up in Minnesota, at the beginning of the recent session of the Legislature, the immaculate "Reformers" of that body preferred a number of charges of corruption against prominent Republican officials, and demanded that they should be "investigated." Whereupon investigations of all sorts were instituted, and prosecuted until nearly the close of the session, at a cost to the people of some four or five thousand dollars, the result being to show that the "charges" were totally groundless and absolutely false, and that the "Reformers" themselves were wanton calumniators of clean men's characters. Comment is unnecessary.

There is one feature of the recent New Hampshire election which is worthy of special consideration by Temperance people in other States—our own among the number. It is, that while the Republicans boldly adopted a Prohibitory plank in their platform, the so-called Prohibitory party voted for their own men and prevented the choice of representatives in the Republican towns of Rochester, Newport, Bristol and other places. Had they acted with the Republicans in those towns, the Legislature would have been Republican and the Prohibitory law saved. But as it is, they aided in securing a Democratic triumph, and the repeal of the law and a year of free rum will be the reward of their fanatical folly.

The opinion heretofore hazarded by the Commercial that the "temperance war" would, if continued for any considerable length of time, so lessen the revenues derived by the government from the manufacture and sale of spirituous and malt liquors as to render the imposition of other taxes necessary, seems in a fair way of being sustained by events. The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes a comparative statement of the returns of internal revenue collections in eleven of the largest liquor districts in Indiana and Ohio for the months of January and February, which shows a decrease of $353,720 14 for that time—the estimate of the revenue officials being that eighty per cent. of the aggregate collections are derived from alcoholic and malt liquors. Should there be a similar falling off in these receipts in other parts of the country, the deficit will unquestionably have to be made good by taxation in fresh directions.

One of the most interesting portions of the annual report of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau, which has just been published, is that devoted to savings banks, which have been made a special object of study by the officers of the bureau during the past year; and though their returns do not include all the savings banks in the State, and so are not as important as they otherwise would be, they are still valuable and suggestive. The aggregate of all deposits covered by these returns was 24,663; the aggregate amount of the same, $3,870,227. The average amount of each deposit was $156 91; the average of deposits by the day-wage class, $121 72; the laboring class, $129 50; professional, $225 85; use or interest of money, $232 27. The per cent. of the number of deposits by the four classes were 57.7, 11.0, 2.9, 28.3. The per cent. of amount of deposits of each class respectively was 44.8, 9.1, 4.2, 41.8. These figures show that, while the day-wage class deposited less at each deposit than others, it deposited a great deal oftener, but that it is to be credited with less than half the amount of deposits (44.8 per cent.), while the remaining 41.8 per cent. was from the interest money class, the percentage of the salaried and professional men being extremely small. Statistics like these furnish an excellent illustration of the advantages afforded to communities by institutions of this character.

A notable illustration of the steady progress which the United States is making in the development of the important industry of iron shipbuilding, was afforded Wednesday, at Chester, in this State, in the launch of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's mammoth steamer City of Pekin, the largest vessel ever built in this or any other country, with the exception of the Great Eastern. This triumph of American skill and enterprise measures 5,250 tons, is 435 feet long, 53 feet breadth of beam, and 38 feet depth of hold, being three feet more in breadth and depth of hold than the famous White Star steamer, thus making her total cubic area nearly one-ninth larger, and that, notwithstanding the fact that the latter ship is some twenty feet longer. This shortening in length and addition in breadth and depth of hold, so long a feature of the Delaware ships, is confessedly superior to the Clyde system, and is now being adopted in the Scottish yards. There are now in process of construction at the Messrs. Roach's yard, otherwise known as the Delaware Iron Works, four other iron steamships of from 1,700 to 5,000 tons, one of which—the City of Yeddo, a sister ship to the Pekin—will be launched in the early part of next month. A large number of representative men, persons interested in American shipbuilding, naval officers, Congressmen, and others, were present to witness the event which, particularly in its promise as respects the future, possesses national importance.

REV. DR. ELLIOTT.

The Rev. Dr. David Elliott, whose death was announced in our columns Thursday, was during many years a conspicuous leader in the great religious denomination of which he was a minister. Dr. Elliott was of the Scotch-Irish stock, the popular element which has contributed more than any other to the growth and vigor of Presbyterianism in this country. Born in the beginning of the year 1787 and licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Carlisle in the year 1811, he was intimately associated, in his age of useful activity, with most of the important movements of his church, while with some of the most memorable events in its history his name must be forever identified. Those who never heard Dr. Elliott preach until failing health had lessened his physical energies, could form no adequate notion of the power of his discourse in his earlier years. Though never showy or brilliant, he was, in his prime, a powerful preacher. He was a student from his youth, having enjoyed the best educational opportunities the country afforded in those days; as he grew older he delighted in the studies appropriate to his chosen profession, for the metaphysical relations of which he was gifted with peculiar aptitude, and he became a first-rate theologian, according to the type and standard of his time and church. He was, however, not a theological dreamer; conscience and interest in humanity combined to make him intensely practical in thought and action. He was a laborious pastor, as we have heard from trustworthy contemporaries, and even while in charge of a secluded village congregation, he was led to investigate for himself the principles of church government in their relation to discipline, and to publish the results of his inquiries. He thus became qualified to take a prominent and useful part in the discussions and proceedings of the courts of the Church, and to exert a recognized influence upon the development of the energetic and powerful denomination to which he belonged.

When about the year 1830 Dr. Elliott became pastor of a church in Washington, of this State, the college there had been for some years suspended, and the Trustees made an earnest effort to prevail on him to accept the Presidency of the institution with a view to its resuscitation. This offer he declined, but agreed to act as President until the place could be suitably filled, in this temporary position he proved himself admirably fitted for its responsible duties, and after an administration of less than two years, he handed over the college fairly restored and in vigorous condition to the Rev. Dr. McConaughy, who had been elected its President. To his reputation as an acute and well informed theologian and earnest minister of the Word, Dr. Elliott had now added the reputation of a judicious disciplinarian and successful administrator of an institution of learning. In 1835 he was elected Professor in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny. His congregation in Washington were devoted to him, and he was equally attached to them, and it was only after prolonged discussion and delay, that he reluctantly yielded to what seemed to be the call of duty and agreed to accept the appointment. He entered upon his duties in the Seminary here some time in 1835. We have neither call nor qualification to recount or even to characterize in appropriate terms the history of Dr. Elliott's labors in this last scene of his patient and laborious life. We may, however, without fear of mistake or injustice say that no servant of a Church ever toiled more faithfully than he in his vocation, or was ever thrown more frequently for long periods at a stretch upon the faith which looks to the future for the reward of present fidelity and self-denial. When he first entered the Seminary, and for years afterwards, he had ever before him the temptation to accept other positions more than equal to any ambition he might have, besides other inducements. But he believed in the need of a Seminary here and in its splendid usefulness in the future; he especially believed that, having accepted the responsibility of a place in the institution, he was bound in honor as well as grace to stand by his post at whatever cost of personal feeling. And, through many gloomy years of often thankless struggle, in which, however encouraged by faithful men, he had from time to time to confront all the unlovely forms of sanctified meanness as well as of envy and malice flaunting the grace of God, he did stand his ground manfully, with the results now known of all who take care for matters Presbyterian. The Seminary suitably endowed, well provided with learned Professors and frequented by multitudinous students, is now an honor and a praise in the Presbyterian churches everywhere, filling a place which a Seminary nowhere else could fill so well; in a word, realizing the vision which sustained and lured on the lonely Professor in the far away past. Many years before his death he was enabled to rejoice in the only reward he cared for in this world.

In the controversies which culminated in 1838, in the division of the Presbyterian Church, Dr. Elliott, though firm and decided in maintaining what he believed to be the cause of sound religious doctrine, was never "fierce for orthodoxy." Dr. Elliott never under any circumstances forgot the obligations of courtesy; was never known to make an ungentlemanly remark or practice an ungentlemanly artifice, and the prominent position he finally attained in the unhappy controversy he attained by the mere clearness of his intellect and the vigor of his character. He was the Moderator of the Assembly in which the disruption took place, and in the difficult circumstances so bore himself as to command the respect of opponents as well as the admiration of sympathizers. When each of the Churches then formed had grown and prospered through thirty years, and their re-union began to be agitated, he rejoiced in the prospect of its consummation. Many readers of the Commercial, no doubt, remember the scene in Pittsburgh at the re-union celebration, when the venerable Professor expressed his hearty concurrence in the act.

We need hardly say that the last years of Dr. Elliott have been as peaceful and happy as the memory of a life well spent and the affectionate ministrations of children, grandchildren and loving friends could make them. Until the last he took interest in whatever should interest the citizen and the Christian; his recollections of Western Pennsylvania society ran back to the thirty years of the century and helped to regard them, while all human affections remained as strong in his heart as ever. It was a blessed life he lived, and he has died a blessed death.

ONCE MORE.

Whether our correspondent X. Y. Z. writes in complaint or in wonder at the alleged "editorial silence of the Commercial concerning the Temperance crusade" we are able confidently to assure him that he is mistaken. If he had been a regular reader of the Commercial he would have known that, early in the movement referred to, this paper, while treating the crusaders with the respect due to their character and their probable motives, urged against the policy and propriety of their irregular proceedings all the objections which, so far as we know, have yet been advanced by any writer or speaker on the subject. These objections derived from reason and Scripture are very obvious and even commonplace. Most likely every one of them was called up, considered and dismissed as inadequate to restrain action by many, possibly by a majority of the crusaders themselves and their advisers. The women of Ohio and Indiana who participate in the crusade are acting under the impulse of a sentiment which for the time defies the conclusions of frigid reason, and the sentiment which impels them is perhaps the natural outcome of their social history and surroundings. Doubtless the movement, as an effective assault upon the liquor sellers, begun by women for whom most cherished hopes had been blighted or whose homes had been desolated by the drunkenness of husbands or sons or brothers. It is a natural feeling which leads one, in the irritation of the moment, to vent one's displeasure on the irrational or even on the senseless object which has been the cause of pain, the instrument of offense. But the women of Ohio see their offenders in men who, often in violation of law and in ways more or less open to objection on the score of decency, make money by the sale of the obnoxious article. In the absence of a license law, the general right to sell liquors is abused; the public sentiment of every community is bitterly hostile to the dealers, and their injured feminine assailants, multiplied a hundred fold by sympathy, are thus sustained and encouraged in their warfare against them. Of course, when the excitement has become intense, there is neither time nor care to discriminate between one and another of the class, but all are impartially condemned and equally pursued. Most, if not all the women engaged in the crusade are members of churches, women who either are or try to be truly religious, and who therefore try, with more or less success, in their extraordinary doings to be influenced by religious motives. Indeed, it is easy to understand that nothing less powerful and intimate than the religious sentiment, than the full belief that they are doing the will of heaven, could nerve at least many of them to do what they do. But it is equally clear that unsustained by the prevalent public opinion of the community in which a crusade is attempted, no good results could follow, even of a transient character. It would be mere riotous disorder, uncompensated by even a temporary diminution in the consumption of intoxicating drinks.

So much is manifest from the effect of the crusade when attempted in the large towns and cities of the West. The scenes raised in such places by the crusaders have been simply revolting, unredeemed by a single feature indicative of success or encouragement. One reason is obvious. In a village or a town of a few thousand inhabitants where the most respectable and influential ladies of the place are known by reputation or by sight to all, their mere presence commands deference in the lowest saloon. The desire to oblige them or to win their good will, or at any rate an unwillingness to offend them, may go far to secure a patient hearing for anything they or those with them may choose to say. But in the great centers of population, even if ladies of the highest social distinction were to place themselves at the head of a crusade, they would either not be generally recognized by the men of the saloons, or, if recognized, their presence would have no moral effect. In fact, where, ever the liquors are fairly intrenched in a community, wherever there is a considerable society of gentlemen who keep wines, etc., for their own gratification and for the regalement of their friends, the hopelessness of the task undertaken by the crusaders is too apparent for the argument or illustration. Hence the ladies who assembled in Worcester and other old towns of Massachusetts to hear Dr. Dio Lewis expound his method and describe its triumphs in Ohio, seem to have perceived at once that it was not adapted to their latitude. In New York and Brooklyn also the same impression was produced by the discourse of the enthusiastic lecturer. All these societies have outgrown the primitive condition in which alone such a mode of reform could be applied with some prospect or likelihood of transitory good results.

In all the places referred to, however, the women, though rejecting poor Dio Lewis's eccentric leadership, still feel bound to put forth extraordinary efforts just now in the cause of temperance. Because they decline to become crusaders there is no reason why women should not exert themselves to arrest an evil which brings, in many ways, so much suffering upon them and their children. At present, we fear, the charge is only too true that a majority of them rather encourage than discourage drunkenness; certainly young fellows boldly say that a frolic now and then does'nt injure them with their lady friends, and while such laxity of sentiment prevails in one sex, neither crusades nor more rational methods will ever banish, or even much lessen the prevailing evil of intemperance in the other.

STATE TAXES.

The Philadelphia *Press* tries to make a point against the State administration by charging that it is using its influence to pass a bill increasing the basis of State taxation upon the carrying and transportation companies.

We can see no crime in the fact, even admitting the allegation to be true. The State administration is responsible for the proper management of the finances of the State. The new Constitution imposes upon it the duty of appropriating *at least* one million, yearly, to common schools and a quarter of a million to reduction of the State debt. These are the *minimum* sums to be appropriated to those purposes; and as the public mind has settled down in favor of reducing the State debt at least a million yearly, no administration of State affairs can afford to undertake less. This, therefore, fixes two millions as the permanent sum for those two purposes, and to this is to be added a million and a half, annually, for interest on the public debt, and half a million for soldiers' orphans, making four millions, in all, and the expenses of carrying on the government, two millions more are to be added, making six millions that *must* be provided for.

Our Harrisburg correspondent pointed out, a few days since, how much of this necessary sum can be raised from the ordinary sources of revenues. After allowing liberal figures for all these, and for what is likely to be raised from corporations under existing laws, which it is not proposed to change, there still remains a sum of over two millions, which must be raised by legislation, this winter. The only question is, how shall it be raised? And the answer is, it must come off the corporations, or be raised by a direct tax upon real estate. The State administration naturally shrinks from such an alternative as direct taxation of the people; and it is morally certain that neither it, nor any other administration, will ever adopt that course if it can honestly help it.

The pending Tax bill, which has passed the House and is now before the Senate, proposes to raise the needed revenue by an increased tax upon the carrying or transporting companies of the State. It does not propose to increase the tax on corporations, generally. The taxes on corporations, other than those engaged in the carrying trade, will not be disturbed, and they need not fear any increase. The carrying companies, on the contrary, are believed to be able to bear additional taxation, and it is proposed, therefore, to let the burden fall on them.

The legislation of last winter freed these corporations from several burdensome taxes, and the decisions of the Supreme Court have cut off other taxes that have hitherto yielded considerable revenue. It is essential, consequently, that there should be such legislation this winter as will supply the *hiatus* caused by these changes. The State administration stands pledged to a steady reduction of the public debt, to the extent of not less than a million a year. The constitutional limitation admits of a less sum, but the public interests do not; and as the necessary funds for that purpose can be raised only by taxation, we fancy that the people of the State will not reproach the administration of Governor Hartranft if, by the passage of the pending bill, or some other similar to it, it saves them from the unwelcome visits of the tax-gatherer.

A ROMANCE SPOILED.

The terrible accident at sea which lately befel the ocean steamer Pennsylvania, and by which that vessel lost her commander and first and second officers, brought into great prominence one Capt. Brady, who was on board, as a passenger. The other passengers, distrusting the capacity of the third officer, to whom the command, of right, reposed, urged Capt. Brady to take command of the ship, which he did, bringing her safely into port.

Of course, every one was delighted with Capt. Brady. No one so gallant, so brave, so deserving as he. Resolutions of thanks, from the owners of the saved ship, conveying to him the most grateful as well as graceful compliments, were passed, and a check ordered to be drawn in his favor for $1,000, as a testimonial of his high services; and the newspapers overflowed with praises of the gallant Captain. He was the hero of the hour; and of the Eastern papers regretted that there was no Humane Society in existence to cause a grand medal to be struck in his honor.

So far, so well. Had Capt. Brady been content with this, he would not merely have opened up to himself an honorable and successful career, but he would have passed on to posterity as a fitting companion to Grace Darling, and other noble men and women who have risked their own lives to save those of others. But alas! for himself, he was *not* content. In an evil hour he listened to the voice of the tempter, and threw away his good name in a greedy attempt to profit pecuniarily by his humanity. He returned the $1,000 check with a kindly sent him, and put in a claim for salvage. He gave up, by that act, all claim to be thought a hero, and showed his willingness to be regarded, instead, as a mere wrecker. It is a poor, miserable ending to a story so promising in its beginning.

We do not undertake to judge what claim this paltry wrecker has to the salvage he justly claims; but we shall be much surprised if it amounts to much. It is enough to know that his cupidity has overreached his better nature, if he ever had any; and that instead of being a noble, self-sacrificing man, who volunteered his ability in an hour of peril to save those with whom he was sailing, he was all the while eyeing the argosy of wealth he was piloting into port, and counting the share he would get for capturing it by chance on the high seas. The mercenary motive wipes out all credit for the service rendered. The buccaneers and pirates of a past generation would have done it as well for a similar reward, and have been buccaneers and pirates none the less.

A good deed, Captain Brady *might* have known, brings its own reward; but greed for gain as a consequence of such a deed, wipes out all the good the deed would otherwise claim credit for. He may be a splendid sailor, for all we know to the contrary; but he certainly can get the worst possible recommendations, if he wants them, for an early promotion to the headship of the clan of Ocracoke wreckers.

TRADES AND CALLINGS.

The first Constitution of Pennsylvania, that of 1776, contained the following declaration:

"Every freeman, to preserve his independence, ought to have some profession, calling, trade, or farm, whereby he may honestly subsist."

The diamond fields at the Cape of Good Hope are now well-nigh deserted, the majority of the seekers after sudden wealth having concluded to abandon a quest which entailed severe labor and rarely paid more than expenses.

A Connecticut man had an oyster roast the other night, and on opening one of the bivalves found about one hundred pearls in the shell, some of which would have been of large value if not spoiled in the roasting.

The Secretary of War is to be authorized to reserve for sale ten thousand suits of military clothing, which it may not be desirable to issue to the troops, and to give the same to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

Some of the finest monuments in England have been built by penny subscriptions. The four million colored people of the country would probably feel it a privilege to mass their dimes for a monument to one of their best friends—Sumner.

Cheap traveling. A Connecticut boy has just returned from a five weeks' trip to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, the coal regions of Pennsylvania, Harper's Ferry, Washington and around home—all for ten dollars.

The sugar crop of Louisiana is decreasing each year. Before the war it was 221,726 hogsheads of sugar and 13,500,000 gallons of molasses. In 1870, having kept on decreasing after the war, it was 80,700 hogsheads of sugar and 4,500,000 gallons of molasses. The estimate this year fixes it at 75,000 hogsheads.

One of a number of rebels during the late war, when the commanding officer ordered them to retake several guns captured by the enemy—"*C*-captain," said this philosopher in the face of danger, "if in the l-loss isn't very gr-great, can't we l-l-take up a col-l-lection, and p-pay for the d-damned old g-guns?"

Appleton's Cyclopedia.

This valuable work, one of the greatest of its kind, which was first completed in 1863, has been entirely rewritten by the ablest writers of the day, and is now being issued from the publishing house of the Appletons, printed from new type and illustrated with several thousand engravings and maps, making it one of the most complete works of its kind now in existence. Five volumes are now ready, and the remaining twelve will be issued at the rate of one in two months. The editors, the chief of which are George Ripley and Charles A. Dana, are men of the ripest culture and the most varied information, thoroughly competent, and the process of revision has been carried on with patient and systematic industry, and no pains have been spared, or outlay of money, to make it a perfect record of all general information needed by the student or worker in each and every calling in life.

No single firm in the world ever before engaged in a work of such magnitude and expense, but the demand for the work will, in the course of time, be such as to amply compensate this excellent house; and not only the American people, but all English-speaking nations, in fact the world, will owe a lasting debt of gratitude to the Appleton's for this grand contibution to the literature of the age. We are informed that the expense of the work reached nearly one hundred thousand dollars before the first volume made its appearance, and that the current expenses for literary work alone amount to about fifteen hundred dollars per week. Add to this the expense of printing, illustrating, &c., and some faint idea can be gained of the vastness of the undertaking.

We most heartily commend this work as worthy a place in every public and private library in the land.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, March 17, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. Humphreys introduced an act regulating the manner of advertising for the State.

Mr. Rutan, To enable banks to consolidate. The General Bank law was debated nearly the whole session.

HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock.

A joint resolution was introduced to pay $6,900 election expenses for Dimmick's successor.

The South Side Gas and Water bill was again voted down, 34 to 41.

The appropriation to the Western Penitentiary for an extension of new buildings was postponed on motion of Messrs. Gerwig and Newmyer.

The appropriation of $5,000 to complete the buildings of the Sheltering Arms, of Allegheny, was called up by Mr. Newmyer and passed without a dissenting voice; also granting $2,000 to the Home for Deaf Mutes at Pittsburgh.

The Judicial Apportionment bill passed finally.

[The Senate disagreed and appointed Messrs. Rutan, Humphreys and Wallace as a conference committee.]

The appropriation for the Northern Home of Friendless Children, of $10,000, passed; also, for the Board of Public Charities, of $6,000. A number of bills passed to second reading at the afternoon session.

The following Notaries Public were appointed: H. J. Briggs, Pittsburgh; J. G. D. Finley, Freeport; D. O. Alexander, Altoona; W. R. Truby, Blairsville.

The struggle between Newmyer, of Allegheny, and Mylin, of Lancaster, for the Speakership in McCormick's place, is quite animated.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate had but few bills before it on second reading and adjourned to allow the Finance Committee to meet a committee from Pittsburgh, consisting of Moorhead, Dr. Wood, and R. S. Waring, in behalf of the Western University. They urged that no attempt be made to establish a separate high school, but that the amount be set apart for instruction in the present established high school. The proposition was regarded favorably by the committee.

Mr. Graham presented reports from the Committee on the Removal of the Penitentiary.

Senate bill No. 66, to prevent corrupt and improper attempts to influence legislation, passed finally.

HOUSE.

The Centennial appropriation of one million passed the first reading by 52 to 34. All the Allegheny delegation, except Mr. Young, voted for it.

A number of bills passed first reading.

Mr. Newmyer called up the act fixing the time for commencing the terms of courts; also, the act relating to resignations of members, requiring a two-third vote to allow the same.

Mr. Christy introduced an act providing for terms and return days of the several courts of Allegheny county; also, directing the manner in which the court shall designate one of its number to the different courts; also, in relation to compulsory arbitration.

Mr. Wainwright introduced an act to enable the Auditor General to settle the accounts of State Printer Singerly; also, an act to secure the attendance of children in common schools.

Mr. Wainwright introduced an act requiring vocal music to be taught in the public schools. Not agreed to.

Mr. Wainwright introduced an act relative to the construction of sewers in cities, and extending the time on four appeals.

Mr. Hays introduced an act fixing and defining the individual liability of stockholders in banks; also, an act providing for the Auditor General, and an act providing for the publication of the minutes of the War and Navy Board of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Chris Slade, in his bill to appoint police magistrates in cities, It was voted down with a yell. He asked for a division. Lost. He then moved to reconsider. Lost. He demanded the yeas and nays, but Mr. Junkin in the Chair, said he was too late. So the bill was buried past resurrection this session.

The Liquor bill prepared at Reading by the League, was committed to the committee. They seem to give us all hopes of doing anything this session towards repealing Local Option.

Mr. Kressler called up his bill regulating social evil, and, on motion of Mr. Webb, took his stand near the Clerk's desk and spoke from eleven to one o'clock. He was listened to with marked attention. Mr. Webb announces the argument the ablest delivered this session. Five thousand extra copies were ordered for the use of the House.

Capt. Wright's bill to locate the Western Penitentiary is here. He claims that it is immaterial to him whether the prison is ever removed or not; but that he cannot keep his men at work unless he has more room. Hence the request for an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 17, 1874.

Notwithstanding this was St. Patrick's Day, the two Houses got together in good working order this morning, and the House rather outdid itself, in its eagerness to clear up its work. It took up the calendar of bills on third reading, commencing of the forenoon session, and at an afternoon session it took up bills on second reading, passing half way through it. The House is now well up with its work and it is the Senate for once that is behind.

In its haste, however, the House showed more eagerness to get its work done, than care in doing it. At the afternoon session, two bills stood together on the calendar of bills on second reading. First of these, No. 87, was the regular Appropriation bill for the support of soldiers' orphan schools: the second, No. 106, was a supplement to the original act for the establishment of soldiers' orphans schools. The first bill, No. 87, contained a section that no soldier's orphan shall be admitted to the schools who was born since June 1, 1866; the second bill provided that all soldiers' orphans, no matter when born, should be admitted to the schools and in express terms enacted that the original prohibition, cutting off all born after June 1, 1866, should be repealed. The two bills were in direct antagonism to each other; yet the two were run up, consecutively, *and passed both!* Mr. Talley, made an effort to tack on a provision to the last bill that all children in the schools, in 1880, who shall then be under sixteen, shall be transferred to the Agricultural school at Bellefonte; but the House rejected it, 34 to 38.

In the Senate, this morning, the bill to authorize the appointment of trustees in the several counties, by the Board of Public Charities, to visit all public charitable and reformatory institutions, with power to remove insane paupers from any local poor house or jail to the nearest State asylum, was passed finally and sent to the House. This bill relative to State taxes on county officers came up on third reading, but was postponed; and the bill providing for the incorporation of banks and banking companies came up on second reading, and was progressed in up to the last section, when it, also, was laid over.

The Sheltering Stock, in this case, was an amendment offered by Mr. Playford, prohibiting all banks incorporated under the act, from paying interest on deposits. Mr. Playford urged it strongly, as did other Senators. All who spoke upon it, indeed, admitted the correctness of the amendment, and blamed our financial treasurer for not having put it in the bill to legislate against; but they deprecated its insertion in this bill, because the evil complained of could not be reached in existing banks in this way. The amendment was voted down, 24 to 27.

Mr. Chris Slade, it was anticipated, would be a large gainer by the salutary change.

I am sorry to say, however, that the result does not justify the expectation. There are as many separate appropriations asked for this year as have been, of late years, crowded into the general bill, *and every one, so far, has gone through the House without opposition.* The majority have been voted on by separating "for a fee or reward," and the bill in that shape passed second reading.

The Judicial Apportionment bill came over from the Senate with amendments, which the Senate refused to concur in, and Committees of Conference were appointed on both Houses. Two new districts (making forty-three in all) are created, the one by separating Bedford, York and Adams, and the other by dividing Monroe, Carbon, Wayne and Pike into two districts. The Senate Committee, as anticipated, yield the Adams district, I learn, and the changes in the numbers of the districts made by the House will also probably be agreed to. The other amendments are not material.

The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day reported back the bill to establish separate Orphans' Courts in certain counties, with amendments, the amendment consisting of a new bill, entirely. Its details differ from the House bill, but in principle it is the same.

Mr. Fitch read in place a long and carefully prepared bill to fix the salaries of county officers in counties of over 150,000 people. It is based upon, and is in fact, an adaptation of the acts of 1871 and 1872 fixing the salaries of county officers in Allegheny county. The machinery provided by those bills for regulating the paying in of fees, &c., is adopted; but inasmuch as the system of collecting forfeited recognizances, all now paid to those officers in addition to their salaries, shall hereafter go into the county treasury. To make up for this the salaries in the new bill in Allegheny county are fixed at $8,000 for the Sheriff, $6,000 for the Prothonotary and District Attorney, each, and $5,000 each for the Recorder and Clerk. The Philadelphia salaries are necessarily placed higher. Luzerne is the only other county affected by the bill; and as it will soon be divided by the formation of Lackawanna county, and its population brought below 150,000, the bill will eventually apply only to Allegheny and Philadelphia counties.

The general Insurance bill, which was recommitted to the Committee, was the subject of an animated discussion there this afternoon, the mutual companies of the interior making a fight. The proposition will probably report it back as originally framed, thus sustaining the Insurance Commissioner, who framed it.

The following appointments by the Governor were read and laid over under the rules:

Notaries Public—H. J. Briggs, Pittsburgh; J. G. D. Finley, Freeport, Armstrong county; D. Orr Alexander, Altoona, Blair county; W. R. Trueby, Blairsville, Indiana county; Wm. G. End, Plymouth, Luzerne county; W. B Bell, Stroudsburg, Monroe county; David Rockafeller and Emanuel Wilvert, Sunbury, Northumberland county; John A. Wilson, York, York county; Henry A. Haworth, Fred. Breitinger, Wm. McGeorge, Jr., Wm. B. Weir, Edmund J. Snyder, Richard M. Hartley, Wm. McLean and Edward Bonsell, Wm. T. Robinson, Hatborough, Bucks county.

Commissioner of Deeds—Samuel Meredith Dickinson, Trenton, N. J.

In the House, Mr. Hayes got up, for a third time, his bill to enable gas and water companies to collect assessments for gas and water furnished, as the cities do. He moved to go into Committee of the Whole for general amendment, which was done, and in committee he offered a new bill, in place of the old one, which was agreed to. Several other amendments were also agreed to; but when the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, the House refused to adopt the amendments made in committee; this brought up the original bill, on third reading, and it was voted down, 34 to 41. This is finis for that particular measure.

The calendar of bills on third reading was then taken up, and the following bills passed finally, except where otherwise stated:

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No. 30, An act giving a bounty on fox scalps in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

No. 40, An act for the abandonment and discontinuance of the use and possession of the State powder magazine in the city of Philadelphia.

No. 44, An act to provide for the safety of the public, and the better protection of the lives and property of persons crossing railway tracks.

No. 58, An act making appropriations for the salaries of the officers and repairs to the Western Penitentiary. Postponed for the present, on motion of Mr. Newmyer.

No. 56, An act to provide for the lawful increase of the indebtedness of any county, city, borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated district. Postponed indefinitely.

No. 66. An act making an appropriation to complete the building of the Sheltering Arms, Allegheny county.

No. 67, An act making an appropriation to the Industrial Home for Blind Women, at Philadelphia.

No. 68, An act granting an appropriation for the support of the Home for Deaf Mutes, Pittsburgh.

No. 74, Joint resolution for an appropriation for painting a portrait of the Governor.

No. 75, An act making appropriation for State normal schools.

No. 79, An act authorizing the purchase of ground for and the construction of the State arsenal, and also for the abandonment of the State arsenal now located on the Capitol grounds.

No. 26, An act to authorize courts to confirm titles of parties to real estate sold or conveyed by trustees of married women without leave of court.

Senate No. 43, An act designating the judicial districts of this Commonwealth—yeas 65, nays 18.

Senate No. 70, A supplement to an act for the better and impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in each of the counties of this Commonwealth, approved the tenth day of April, A. D. 1867.

Senate bill No. 3, To provide for paying for terms and return days of the several courts of Allegheny county; also, directing the manner in which the court shall designate one of its number to the different courts; also, in relation to compulsory arbitration.

Mr. Christy called up the act to enable the Auditor General to settle the accounts of State Printer Singerly; also, an act to secure the attendance of children in common schools.

Mr. Wainwright hoped to get his bill requiring vocal music to be taught in the public schools. Not agreed to.

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Mr. Christy

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 18, 1874.

There is a trite saying that the law of supply and demand will regulate the price of any article. As some one puts it, if there is an over-manufacture of hats they will stay in the shops of the dealers, or so fall in price that every one will be tempted to purchase a new tile. The law is self-regulating and all legitimate business ventures are based on it. Money is now low because the supply is far greater than the demand. Let the railroads begin to buy and prices will shoot up as they did a year ago. With speculative interests, however, it is just the opposite; it is a calculation of chances, and speculators make or lose as their calculations of chances are correct or incorrect. Just now all business interests are waiting on Congress to fix some rule by which they may guide themselves. The uncertainty which hangs over everything is the opportunity for the speculator, hence the only movements of importance are of this character and are chiefly confined to the stock market. It is the knowledge that legitimate interests are doing nothing and therefore wanting little or no money which causes the banks to look with suspicion on almost all paper that is offered for discount; they seem to reason that persons who are entitled to credit do not wish to borrow and that as a logical consequence those who wish to borrow are not entitled to credit. Between the two horns transactions are few and limited as to amounts.

—We see it stated that for some time past Senator Sumner has been studying the financial question with more than his wonted energy and application; that he had been in communication with Parke Godwin, Professor Sumner and other eminent economists, and it is said that the fatal derangement of the nervous centers was hastened by the intense labor and exhaustion of brain incident to the preparation of the speech which he was about to make in the Senate on the monetary situation. Those intimate with his views say that his three chief points were: First, that an insuperable obstacle should be contrived by Congress against any future issues of paper money. Secondly, that our greenback issues should be all withdrawn by the expedient of compound notes or by some more efficient mechanism. Tairdly, that the 26 millions of over-issued greenbacks should be cancelled, and that an immediate experiment should be made as to the efficiency for this purpose of the machinery of compound interest notes. The tenor of all the former utterances on the subject leaves little doubt that the story in the main is correct.

—Some weeks ago it was stated in these columns that a bill regulating commercial agencies, and inspecting heavy penalties for publishing false statements calculated to injure the standing and reputation of business firms, was pending before the Legislature of Missouri, and that a similar bill would probably be introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature. On Friday last Mr. Roney, of Philadelphia, offered the following, which was referred to committee:

An Act to punish commercial agents for false representations of the business condition of certain persons.

Whereas, There are persons traveling from time to time, in different parts of this Commonwealth, claiming to be conducting or representing commercial agencies for ascertaining, keep a record and publish the financial responsibility of business men in different parts of the country; and

Whereas, Such persons, from malicious or corrupt motives, often willfully and knowingly exaggerate and misrepresent the financial condition of persons engaged in different kinds of business, to the great injury of such persons and the general public; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That any person conducting the business of what is known as a commercial agency, established in this Commonwealth or elsewhere, for the purpose of ascertaining, publishing, and keeping for public information a record of the financial responsibility and business condition of bankers, merchants, traders, builders, manufacturers, or other persons engaged in a commercial business, and who shall knowingly make any false representation of his commercial agency, who shall knowingly and willfully exaggerate or misrepresent by writing, printing or otherwise, in book form or otherwise, the credit, financial responsibility or business condition of any merchant, manufacturer, builder, or other person or persons engaged in any commercial business, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars; one-half of the fine imposed to be for the use of the informer. A conviction for the foregoing offense shall be a bar to any action for damages by the person or persons damaged.

It is alleged by business firms that publications by these agencies are frequently made, through motives of gain, that seriously injure their standing, and it is to correct this abuse that the above bill has been framed. It will doubtless become a law.

—The following table shows the prices or gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

March 18, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	111⅞	111⅞	112	112	111⅝	112
U. S. 6's, 1881	119½	119½	119½		119¼	119¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	118½	118½	118½		118½	118½
U. S. 5-20's, 1867	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝		117⅝	117⅝
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛		118⅛	118⅛
U. S. 5-20's, 1869	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜		120⅜	120⅜
U. S. 5-20's, 1870	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝		119⅝	119⅝
U. S. 5-20's, 1872	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝		119⅝	119⅝
U. S. 10-40's, registered	114	114	114		114	114
U. S. 10-40's, coupon	114½	114½	114½		114½	114½
Currency 6's	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝		116⅝	116⅝
New 5 per cents	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜		114⅜	114⅜
Hannibal & St. Jo.	31	31	31		31	31
Canton Co.	77	77	77		77	77
Western Union Tele'g'h	77½	78	77¾		77¾	78
Pacific Mail	31	31	31		31	31
Quicksilver	27	27	27		27	27
Adams Express	97	97	96¾		96¾	96¾
Wells Fargo Express	96	96	96		96	96
American Express	57	57	57		57	57
United States Express	103	103½	103½	103	103½	103½
New York Central	103	103½	103		103	103
Erie	19	19	19		19	19
Michigan Central	95	95	95		95	95
Michigan Southern	79¾	79¾	79¾		79¾	79¾
Illinois Central	104	105	104		104	104
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94½	94½	94½		94½	94½
Chicago & Rock Island	105	105	105		105	105
Do Preferred	106½	106½	106½		106½	106½
Rock Island	93¾	93¾	93¾		93¾	93¾
St. Paul	42¾	43	42¾		42¾	42¾
Do Preferred	67	67	67		67	67
Wabash	47¾	47¾	47¾		47¾	47¾
Fort Wayne	116	116	116		116	116
Fort Wayne		94¾	94¾		94¾	94¾
Chicago and Alton		97	97		97	97
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾		34¾	34¾
Chicago and Alton	91	91	91		91	91
C. C. & I. C.	31¾	31¾	31¾		31¾	31¾
N. H. & N.	15½					
A. and P. Preferred		16½	16½		16½	16½
Harlem	132½					
Terre Haute	11	11	11		11	11
Tennessee State bonds		90¾	90¾		91	91
Do new		90¾	91		91	91
South Carolina, April		70	70		70	70
Do July		70	70		70	70
Missouri 6's		95	95		95	95

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	52¾
Penna. Scrip	98
Reading	57½
United Co.'s New Jersey	117
Oil Creek	17½
Lehigh Valley	61¾
A. & P. R. R.	93
Central Transportation	44¾
Empire Transportation	61¾
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis	68¾

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 19, 1874.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday maintained its firmness, with a fair trade demand. There was, however, a natural falling off in the volume of sales as compared with the previous day, holders refuse to make concessions in order to attract sales; this may in a measure account for the falling of in sales. The Eastern markets ranged about the same as at date of last report. The following is all the information we could obtain:

CRUDE.

The market in the oil regions was a quiet one, prices being maintained in this market; no sales were reported. The telegraph announces the following sales at

PARKER'S.

1,000 bbls United.....@1 70
2,000 bbls at wells.....@1 42½

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market here may be said to be at a stand-still so far as prices are concerned. The current rates at the works are 12½c per gallon, free on cars; in a small way, the usual advance is charged.

Philadelphia—Market reported quiet at 14½c; April 15c; May 15¾@15½c; June 16c.

New York—Market steady but quiet; spot 14½c; March 15c.

OIL BARRELS

steady; city $1 70; country $1 65.

TITUSVILLE, March 18.—The "Herald" says: The petroleum markets were steady and closed with a tendency to advance. On upper road the market closed firm at $1 90. The market at Parker's was $1 70 for United pipe and Union was $1 75. The home consumption market was 8c in bulk and 19½c in barrels. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....@1 87½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....@1 90
1,000 bbls Parkers, United.....@1 70
2,000 bbls Parkers, United.....@1 75
1,000 bbls Parkers, at wells.....@1 42½

NEW YORK, March 18.—Closing 17.—The market is a trifle easier and quiet. Crude, in bulk, 7c; in bbls 10½c. Refined 14¼@15c. spot and balance of month. Cases 20@20½c. Naphtha, sales 2,000 bbls at 8½c, closing at 9c. Philadelphia quiet and steady; refined 14½c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Market quiet; S. W. 14½c; crude 6½c; cases 19c; naphtha 8c; nitrate 7½c. April 15c; May 15¾@15¾c; June 16c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 18.—Market steady at $1 60@1 65.

ROUSSVILLE, March 18.—Market quiet and firm at $1 60@1 65.

TIDIOUTE, March 18.—Market very firm at $1 60a 1 65.

TITUSVILLE, March 18.—Market quiet and nothing doing at $1 87½.

OIL CITY, March 18.—Market quiet and steady at $1 75.

PARKER'S, March 18.—Market quiet and steady at $1 70.

HOP MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 14.—Hops are extremely dull. Brewers purchase very sparingly, and owing to the very high prices of barley and malt, and lessened demand for beer, many of the smaller establishments have for the present suspended operations. In this state of things prices are rather nominal, but on the whole are lower, and we redrive our quotations for the last crop about 2 cents ₱ lb. Yearlings are in small stock, and prices are unchanged. The following is from Emmet Wells's circular of 18th inst.:

	Bales.
Domestic receipts for the week	402
Total receipts since Sept. 1, 1873	18,401
Total receipts for same period in 1872	20,311
Imported for the week	142
Total imports since Sept. 1, 1873	12,483
Total imports for same period in 1872	29,083

Coal Markets.

LOUISVILLE.

March 16.—We quote Pittsburgh at 14c, retail, and 10c by the barge load afloat. Indiana and Peacock Hill, 12½c; Cannel, 20c; Kanawha, 14c; Block Hill, and Anthracite at $9@10 per ton from yard.

CINCINNATI.

March 16.—There has been no further change in prices. We quote Ohio River 8c, and Pittsburgh 12c per bushel afloat. The rates delivered to consumers are: Pittsburgh, 13c; 13c for Kanawha, 14c for Pittsburgh, and 24c for Kanawha cannel.

Wheat from Winona, Minnesota.

The Winona "Republican" gives the following table of the exports of wheat, and the equivalent of flour, from that city for four years:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
1870	3,159,716	1872	3,712,349
1871	3,167,672	1873	5,811,983

The "Republican" adds: At the present time the elevator men of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad are full to overflowing with wheat, while the elevator in this city contains about 225,000 bushels, and a large amount of grain is in store in private warehouses. The exports of barley for 1873 were 134,242 bushels.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—Cotton advanced ¼c on all grades. Wheat lower at $1 56@1 60. Oats quiet and steady. Flour, wheat and provisions quiet and unchanged.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874.

REMARKS.—The day was wet and cheerless, causing a lull in trade to some extent.

The great feature of the market is the opposition between prominent coffee-roasting houses as to the prices of roasted coffees. Day after day prices are reduced, and the bottom has not yet, it seems, been touched. We would recommend retail dealers to make a note of this, and "come down" a cent or two on the pound.

The flour market is more than usually brisk, prices remaining very firm at quotations ranging from $7 to $9. The receipts are not heavy, though the stocks on hand are fully equal to any and all demands.

The grain market gives evidence of renewed life, but as yet there has been no noticable changes in prices. The receipts continue limited, light. The mills are fully supplied, though still taking all good lots offering.

The season of the year for sowing clover and timothy seeds is near at hand, hence there is an increased demand and we advance quotations on clover-seed.

We feel safe in predicting that the market will, from this time forward, go on improving. It may grow slowly, but it will surely.

The vegetable and fruit markets are fully supplied with all articles in season, and dealers in the trade specially seem to be doing a thriving business.

The trade are still in fine navigable order, and, judging from the length of the imports given from day to day, the steamers plying upon them are reaping a good harvest.

Below will be found the receipts of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	2,440	Apples	25
Corn, sks	136	Wheat, sks	240
Barley, sks	1,480	Oats, sks	1,250
Butter, pkgs	45	Bacon, tcs	118

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received by rail and river during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	9,428	10,765	20,193
Spg. oz. bbls	1,049	417	1,466
Cheese, bxs	278		278
Corn, sks	2,925	3,667	5,092
Wheat, sks	5,040	2,788	5,828
Barley, sks	5,008	4,940	9,948
Rye, sks	448	625	1,083
Oats, sks	4,432	6,044	10,566
Bbl. pkgs	447	385	832
Bacon, pcs	8,147	5,945	14,092
Bacon, tcs	156	501	657

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Owing to reduced stocks in first hands, the lateness of the season and the condition of the country roads, the receipts are extremely light, and choice apples are held firm at $3 75@4 00 ₱ bbl; common to medium $2 00@3 00.

BUTTER—There are no noticeable changes in prices and the demand is light. Such will doubtless be the case up until the factories start up again. We quote as follows: Solon cream, 33@34c; reflood, 31c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 8c; black lead, 8c.

APPLE BRANDY—Choice apple brandy is selling @ gallon: common 60c.

ALES—If anything prices are not as firm as they have ruled for some time past. Some attribute this to the anticipated woman's raid upon the sale of intoxicants. However this may be, we have as yet not reduced their figures, and report the trade demand moderately active. Following are the current rates at the wholesale depots: X $5 00 per bbl; XX $9; India ale $10 ₱ bbl; Hawe's English ale, in kegs, $2 75; in bbls, $5 ₱ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $3 ₱ doz; Guinness's stouts, bottled by Burke, ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 75 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ doz.

BACON—Owing to the advance in green hog no further change in prices since refined lard was advanced ¼c on Monday. The market continues fairly active with sales by all leading houses at the following figures: Hams, sugar cured, extra ₱ lb, 13½c; shoulders, extra, 9c; sugar cured, ₱ lb, 9¼c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 12c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, ₱ lb, 16½c; beef tongues, sugar cured, ₱ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 8c; 60 rib sides, ₱ lb, 9¾c; do short rib sides, ₱ lb, 9¾c; do clear sides, ₱ lb, 10c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $17 00; lard, prime leaf in tierces, ₱ lb, 10¼c; refined do, for summer use, in half bbls, ₱ lb, 11c; refined do, for summer use, in buckets, ₱ lb, 11½c; refined do, in 5 lb pails, 12¼c; refined do, in 3 lb pails, 14c; refined do, in 1 lb pails, 15¼c; refined do, in 5 lb pails, 13¼c; hams sausage ₱ lb, 10c. The receipts of bacon in tierces during the past two week have largely increase, being 510 tierces against 156.

BUTTER—In conversation with an intelligent dairyman from the Western Reserve he assured us that the present scarcity and high rates of butter arose from three causes: First, the long winter and high prices of fodder and feed, and almost impassable roads, so that but a small quantity of good butter will have to content themselves with the present tariff a little while longer. We continue to quote choice table at 40@42c ₱ lb; medium, 36@38c; common 12@15c. The receipts for the past week have been light.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The demand is light with sales of small lots at 3¾@3½c ₱ lb.

BRANS—There is a fair good demand for choice bright seed. We quote $2 50@2 60 ₱ bush.

BROOM CORN—Red and red topped at 5¼@5½c; fair to good green 7¼@8¼c; hurl 9¼@10c ₱ lb.

BORAX—Sales reported at 12½c ₱ lb.

BAGS—No. 2, $7½ ₱ doz; No. 1, $9 50 ₱ doz; 4, $2 ₱ doz; No 5, $3 25 ₱ doz; carpet brooms, $3 ₱ doz; toy brooms and whisps $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25@37½c ₱ dozen additional.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Trade is reported active, with sales. The following figures: ¼ lb cans $1 60; ½ lb cans do $3 00; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb cans $27; 10 lb kgs, ₱ lb, 40c.

CANNED GOODS.—The canned goods trade is reported active. Owing to the great scarcity of dried fruits the canned article must supply the heavy consumption during the remainder of the season. Pickles are on the advance. The quotations below were furnished by one of the largest wholesale houses in this line:

Apricots in Syrups—2¼ lb California apricots ₱ doz $6; 2 lb blackberries $2 25; 2 lb Winslow's blueberries $2 50; 2 lb white cherries, extra $3 50; 2 lb red cherries, extra $3 50; 2 lb damsons $2 25; 2 lb green gages $2 50; 2 lb egg plums $2 50; 2 lb green gages $2 50; 2 lb egg plums $4 50; 2 lb egg plums $3 50; 2 lb damson plums $2 25; 3 lb yellow peaches, extra, $3 75; 3 lb white peaches, extra, yellow $3 75; 3 lb white peaches $3 25; 3 lb pie peaches $2 25; 3 lb California Bartlett pears $5 25; 2 lb Bartlett pears $4 50; 2 lb Bartlett pears $3 50; 2 lb pears $2 25; 2 lb pine apple $2 50; 2 lb pine apple, grated, $2 50; 2 lb raspberries $3 00; 2 lb gooseberries $2 25; 2¼ lb green gages $2 50; 3 lb green gages $3 75; 2 lb egg plums $4 50; 2 lb egg plums $3 50; 2 lb damson plums $4 50; 2 lb damson plums $2 25; 3 lb yellow peaches, extra, $3 75; 3 lb white peaches, extra, yellow $3 75; 3 lb white peaches $3 25; 3 lb pie peaches $2 25; 3 lb California Bartlett pears $5 25; 2 lb Bartlett pears $4 50; 2 lb pears $3 50; 2 lb pears $2 25; 2 lb pine apple $2 50; 2 lb pine apple, grated, $2 50; 2 lb raspberries $3 00; 2 lb gooseberries $2 25; 2¼ lb green gages $2 50; 3 lb green gages $3 75; 2 lb egg plums $4 50; 2 lb egg plums $3 50; 2 lb damson plums $4 50; 2 lb damson plums $2 25; 3 lb Yarmouth sugar corn $3 75; 3 lb Hallowell sugar corn $3 75; 3 lb Hallowell more corn $2; 3 lb golden pumpkin $2 50; 2 lb small green peas $3; 2 lb marrowfat green peas $2 75; 2 lb sweet corn $2 50; 2 lb succotash, corn and Lima beans $2 75; 3 lb. Cape May tomatoes $3 30; 3 lb trimmed tomatoes $3 75; 3 lb Baltimore tomatoes $2 30; 2 lb Baltimore tomatoes $1 80. Lobster, salmon, mackerel, oysters and clams—1 lb Winslow's lobsters, $2 25; 1 lb Winslow's mackerel in sauce $1 50; 1 lb California fresh salmon $3 25; 2 lb California fresh salmon $4 50; 1 lb. Winslow's spiced salmon $2 50; 3 lb. Winslow's spiced salmon $5 75; 2 lb Winslow's fresh mackerel $4 25; 1 lb cove oysters (full) $1 25; 2 lb cove oysters (full) $2 25; 1 lb cove oysters (light) $1 00; 2 lb cove oysters (light) $2; 1 lb spiced oysters (unripe) $1 75; 2 lb spiced oysters (unripe) $3; 1 lb cove oysters clams $2 50; 2 lb cherry stone clams $3 50. Sauces, ketchup and horseradish—Halford sauce, large size $4; ½ pint Halford sauce $2 50; pepper sauce $1 25; celery sauce $2 50; pint Cape May tomato ketchup $1 40; quart Cape May tomato ketchup $2 00. Prepared mustards—barrel style ₱ doz $2 50; fancy style ₱ bbl $9; genuine imported mustard, $3 50; superior prepared mustard, ₱ gallon, 65 cents; Jellies—Assorted in tumblers ₱ doz $1 40; currant in tumblers $1 40; assorted in glasses $1 40; currant in wine glasses $1 40; assorted in goblets $2 25; currant in goblets $2 75; assorted in bottles $4 50; currant in bottles $4 50; assorted in beer mugs $3 50. American pickles in wood packages—Barrels of mixed pickles 2,200 by bbl $12 50; barrels of medium pickles 1,200 by bbl $11; half bbls medium pickles 600 by ½ bbl $6; barrels fancy mixed, 30 gallon by bbl $15; half bbls fancy mixed 15 gallon by ½ bbl $8. American pickles in glass—Pint pails, ₱ doz $1 90; pint mixed in flint bottles, ₱ doz $2 25; pint pails, ₱ doz $2 40; gallon pails $6 50; half gallon mixed $3 50; gallon pails $9 50; gallon mixed $5 50.

CARBON OIL—We are reported an active trade demand, from store at 14½c ₱ gallon. In shipping order a weeks free on board cars, refining figures are 12¾c, at which prices it has stood for some days.

CORDAGE—We have no change to note in prices, and quote as follows: Penn Mill A, No. 1, 44 sheeting 19c; Manufacturers' Mill, 100; Jonina B, fine 9¾c; Penn Mill to bus. bags 25c; do. 9¾ 42c; do. ₱ 8oz; white cotton chain, 31c; do. colored 36c; cotton twine 16c; cotton twine 31c.

CHEESE—There is a scarcity of cheese in the market, particularly of Ohio Factory, which may virtually be counted out of the market. Prime New York cheeses is in full supply, and prices in jobbing lots have advanced to 18@c19c per ₱. Young America 18c; Nutting 19c. Prime to choice Ohio Sweitzer 16@17c.

CIDER—Little pure sweet apple cider in market. Sales at $7 00@8 00 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Sales choice at $14@16 ₱ bbl; inferior varities $10@12.

COUNTRY BACON AND LARD—Bacon hams 9@10c; clear sides 8@8½c; ribbed sides 7¾@8c; shoulders 6¾@6 ₱ lb. Country lard 8@9 lbs.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 50@8 ₱ case of four dozen packages.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps, 12¾c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9¾c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 13¾c ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 25 ₱ barrel; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4; Youghiogheny $1 95@2.

DRIED FRUIT—Dried fruits, particularly fancy. Good apples are becoming scarce, and we advance our figures to the following: Apples 10c@11c ₱ lb; sliced apples 10@13c; halves new, 14@15c; blackberries 16@18c.

EGGS—The receipts of eggs continue liberal, and prices are weak at 15@17c ₱ doz for strictly fresh.

FISH—We make some changes in prices. No. 3 mackerel and lake herring are out of the market. No 1 mess mackerel $34; No 1 shore mackerel $22; extra No 1 bay mackerel $18; No 1 bay mackerel $16; extra No 2 mackerel $17; No. 2 bay mackerel are held at $16 ₱ bbl. No 3 mackerel out of market. Georges cod-fish $6@6 50 ₱ 100; medium $5@5 50. Lobsters, ¾ doz scabs 80c, whole boxes $1 70. Lake trout $7@7 50; large Georges codfish $7; white fish $6@6 50; lake trout $7@7 50; red herring, scales, 50c ₱ box; No 1, 35c ₱ box.

FLOUR—The market so far this week has been brisk. The prices here remain firm at quotations, while in the Eastern markets they are 25c and 50c lower. This is caused by the reduction in through freights. This state of affairs will remain until Pittsburgh gets another railroad opened west. Flour is now being carried from Chicago to Philadelphia and New York via Pittsburgh at 70 per bbl, while dealers here have to pay 60c from Chicago to Pittsburgh. This shows the Eastern cities to be decided advantage. A compeling road from here to Chicago would increase the business of Pittsburgh full one half. Our business men must certainly see this. We quote white wheat flour at $9; red $7 75@8 25; Minnesota spring $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin $7 00@7 25; rye flour $5.

FEATHERS—No 1, 75@80c ₱ lb; No 2, 70@72c, as to quality and quantity.

GROCERIES—Roasted coffees are still tending downward. We quote it to-day at 29¾c loose and 30c in packages. This decline is owing to a misunderstanding between some Liberty street coffee roasters. From all we can gather, prices for Java are sure to follow. We do not change our quotations on green coffees, as the market Eastward is unchanged. We quote as follows:

Coffee—Low grades, choice, 23c; prime 23c; good 23¾ 24¼c; ordinary, 24¾@25c; Rio—Fair to prime 23c; good 23¾c; prime to choice 24¾c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ₱ lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 ₱ lb; Japan 55c@$1 ₱ lb; Oolong 25@85c ₱ lb; fancy $1 ₱ lb; Souchong 25@ 85c ₱ lb.

Sugars—Standard Ex C 9¾c; Standard B 9¾c; Standard A 10¼c; Granulated 10¾c.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice 70c, and scarce; old or P 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra white Drips 70c; Sugar Drips 60c; lower grades 45@49c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9¾c; Patna 8@8¾c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN—There is absolutely nothing new in the grain market. The receipts are light, stocks light and demand light. We give the following as the ruling prices of the market: Wheat—White $1 60@1 61; prime red winter $1 50@1 55. Corn—Ear is in fair request at 70@72c per bushel; shelled 68@ 70c. Oats 54@55c. Rye $1@1 05. Barley nominally $1 45@1 70.

CINCINNATI.

MARCH 18.—There has been no further change in prices. We quote Ohio River 8c, and Pittsburgh 12c per bushel afloat. The rates delivered to consumers are: Pittsburgh, 13c; 13c for Kanawha, 14c for Pittsburgh, and 24c for Kanawha cannel.

Wheat from Winona, Minnesota.

The Winona "Republican" gives the following table of the exports of wheat, and the equivalent of flour, from that city for four years:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
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Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—Cotton advanced ¼c on all grades. Wheat lower at $1 56@1 60. Oats quiet and steady. Flour, wheat and provisions quiet and unchanged.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 19, 1874.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No.	Hogs. No.	Sheep. No.	Horses No.	Mules No.
	head.	head.	head.	head.	head.
Thursday, Mar. 12	1,020	2,000	500	120	17
Friday, March 13	1,700	1,100	815	105	12
Saturday, March 14	1,560	3,300	1,100	38	34
Sunday, March 15	1,800	2,900	1,000	65	17
Monday, March 16	1,300	400	3,000	60	
Tuesday, March 17	1,200	2,200	800	195	34
Wednesday, Mh 18	100	100	400	107	17
Total	7,780	10,600	8,415	690	102
Last week	7,722	13,715	11,235	810	323

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No.	Hogs. No.	Sheep. No.	Horses No.	Mules No.
	head.	head.	head.	head.	head.
Thursday, M'ch 12	1,800	1,450	1,900	30	34
Friday, March 13	1,221	1,655	1,610	150	17
Saturday, M'ch 14	2,240	2,100	400	60	34
Monday, March 16	1,120	3,100	1,200	70	17
Tuesday, March 17	1,600	1,500	3,000	135	34
Wednesday, Mh 18	844	1,125	1,200	45	
Total	8,871	10,745	9,610	490	155
Last week	9,194	14,615	10,580	715	255

Cattle.

In closing our last weekly report we noted the fact of an active and brisk market, and further that all the cattle offered and held at fair market rates would sell readily. That we were right in our conclusion events have since shown. Cattle sold soon after arrival and so far as we could learn nothing went forward in first hands, as is generally the case in bad markets. On Thursday there were weighed two hundred and nineteen head, the most of which were shipping cattle, the market in the evening closing firm. On Friday, not much was done in the way of trade, most of the buyers having gone East, and trade for the week being about over. Only one load of cattle changed hands. On Saturday, eighteen head of cattle were sold, which closed trade for the week. On the whole, the market was a good one, and prices at least ¼c higher than those of the preceding week. The arrivals for this week foot up seven hundred and twenty-two head, against seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-six head last week, while the number here is about the same, there has been an increase of through stock and a falling off of way cattle, or as drovers put it, a light run of selling cattle. The attendance of buyers compares favorably with the last few weeks, and all of them seem anxious to purchase. On Monday one hundred and forty-eight were weighed, the market closing in the evening firm. On Tuesday, principally in the afternoon, three hundred and eighty-four head changed hands, and trade closed firm and advancing. Advices from other leading markets all reported trade better excepting New York, at which place prices were slightly little lower. The number of cattle coming was not large in quality, it was principally the medium and lower grades, no very good cattle being on sale. The light run favored advices and fact of no good cattle offering stimulated trade, and on Wednesday four hundred and thirty-six head were sold and weighed till now. This included about all the cattle then in the yards for this market, and trade ruled firm and price tending higher. Compared with last week cattle are quoted at least ¼c higher, which makes an advance of ¾c, or $6 00 per head, within the last two weeks. At this writing there are very few cattle offering, and if the run comes no heavier toward the close of the week than this, it would not surprise us to see a still further advance. Following are the rates current:

PRICES:

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth $6 85; extra 1,300 lb. steers, fine and smooth, $6 50a 6 65; prime 1,200 lb. steers, fine and smooth, $6a6 25; fair 1,100 lb. steers, fine and smooth, $5 50a6; fair 1,000 lb. steers, $4 50a5 25; common and rough 900 lbs steers, $4 00a4 50; bulls $3 50a4 50.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs for the week just closed have been one thousand six hundred and sixty head, a falling off of three thousand head. At the time of closing our last weekly report, $6 40 was the top price, but soon after the light run, prices were advanced to $6 70 per hundred, at which figur the market stood for a day or two, and

L. Keifer, from Chicago.....Cars. 2
Greenwald & K., from Chicago.....3
K. Carr, from Chicago.....2
Marks & Keifer, from Chicago.....2
J. Fuhs, from Chicago.....1
J. & W. Hoffman, from Chicago.....2
Varner & M., from Chicago.....2
L. B. Duval, from Chicago.....2
S. Lowenthal, from Chicago.....1
L. Rothchild, from Chicago.....1
P. Hartman, from Chicago.....1
Katz & Rice, from Chicago.....2
Marks & R., from Chicago.....1
P. Smith, from Chicago.....1
Varner & M., from Chicago.....1
Kesler & M., from Chicago.....2
Greenwald & K., from Chicago.....2
D. Sherrick, from Canton.....1
J. Herbst, from Canton.....1
P. Schntz, from Canton.....1
A. Kauffman, from Sistova.....1
V. Cockins, from Bellair.....1
H. Hindman, from Smith's Ferry.....1
F. Hecter, from Chicago.....1
J. Rothchild, from Chicago.....1
Total.....47

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY HAY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 19, 1874.

The receipts of baled fair by rail and river. The demand, which for some time has been light, is at present better, owing, no doubt, to bad roads, which keep farmers at home and compels many who use loose hay when they can get it, to take baled for the present. Most of the retail dealers report an increased demand. Sales from store by the bale ranged from $18 to $20. While the feeling is better prices are not quotably higher, ranging from $18 for inferior to $23 for strictly prime. At Allegheny Diamond, where as usually 100 to 150 tons are on sale in a week, there has not been over 25 tons this week, owing to the condition of the roads. Some of the hay was wet, and of course did not bring the highest price. Sales range from $23 to $28, according to kind and quality.

WRAPPING PAPER.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 19, 1874.

Bailing papers.....4@5c@6@7 and 8c ₱ lb
Manilla papers.....8@9@10 and 12c ₱ lb
Hardware papers.....6@7@8 and 12c ₱ lb
Rope manilla.....5@6@7 and 8c ₱ lb
Rag wrapping papers.....4¾ and 4¾c ₱ lb
Fell papers.....3@4 and 4¾c ₱ lb
Rock River lining paper, 32 inches wide.....6 @6½c ₱ lb
Felt lining paper, 32 inches wide.....4¼@4½c ₱ lb
Crown, straw wrapping, full count.....3@4@5c ₱ lb
Crown, short count.....3@3@3½c ₱ lb
Medium, full count.....2½@3@3½c ₱ lb
Medium, short count.....4@4½c ₱ lb
Nonin, full count.....3@4@5c ₱ lb
Double crown, short count.....6@7@8c ₱ lb
Straw paper.....10 @11c ₱ lb
Rag bows.....12¾@13c ₱ lb
Book paper.....14 @15c ₱ lb

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed.....$ 6 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed.....5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sheared.....5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed.....4 50
Lath.....4 25

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 19, 1874.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₱ M.....$65 00
First common.....55 00
Second common.....30 00
Third common.....20 00
Sheeting.....20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling.....20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1874.

Wanted.

WEEKLY COMMERCIALS of the following dates to complete our files: February 24th, July 13th and September 26th 1872, and March 1st, 1873.

THERE is a difference between practice and precept. In the Iowa Senate, the other day, the Chairman of the Anti-Monopoly State Convention voted against the bill to let the State printing to the lowest bidder. Your average professional "Reformer" is generally as slippery as an eel.

THE exodus of the colored people from Alabama and Georgia continues to excite much deprecatory comment in those States; although, singular to relate, the Bourbon causes of which the begira in question is the natural result, evoke little or no discussion whatever. And yet two and two make four.

THE dry goods imports at New York for the past week amounted to $2,545,213, and the amount marketed, $284,764. For the corresponding period last year, the imports were $2,279,948, and, in 1872, $2,653,920. The imports of general merchandise amounted to $7,363,883, against $3,684,646 for the corresponding period of 1873, and $2,584,521 for that of 1872.

THE exports from Boston for February show a falling off of nearly ten per cent. four those of the corresponding month in 1873, the amounts being, respectively, $2,557,879 this year against $2,737,110 last year. The diminution is partly accounted for by the absence of trade with Africa, and partly by there being no export of specie to offset the large shipment in February, 1873.

WE OBSERVE that the James River and Kanawha Canal Company has applied to the Virginia Legislature for permission to issue two millions of dollars worth of bonds, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the extension of their work to Clifton Forge, Alleghany county, the nearest point of junction with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The probabilities are that the request will be granted.

ALREADY the two great political parties in New York are beginning to prepare and plan for the coming autumn contest. Governor DIX appears to have obtained so strong a hold upon the people that he will undoubtedly be renominated, if he desires to be; and the Democracy are said to admit that if he accepts a renomination he will have an easy walk over, and will carry the rest of the State ticket along with him.

IT IS now thought that the action of Congress with reference to the Custom House inquiry, before the Ways and Means Committee, will be narrowed down to a simple amendment excluding from the benefits of the moiety system Collectors, Naval Officers and Surveyors, and that the law in all other respects will be left precisely as it is now, including the fees to informers, the seizure of merchants' books, etc.

ONE of the latest as well as wisest developments which the Granger movement has assumed, is that of a tendency to embark in co-operative manufacturing enterprises. Projects are on foot in various parts of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and other Western States, looking to the organization of stock companies, with shares of from fifty to a hundred dollars each, for manufacturing agricultural implements and other similar articles which do not call for the highest kind of skilled labor. It is the part of prudence not to carry all one's eggs in a single basket, and the promoters of this new movement will undoubtedly find good account therein.

THE cotton trade—an important element of our national material prosperity—continues brisk and active. The net receipts at all the United States ports during the past week, were 79,660 bales, against 82,902 for the same week last year; total receipts this year, to date, 3,238,136, against 2,870,368; exports for the week, 104,252, against 73,461; total exports to date, 1,818,564, against 1,657,529; stock at all the United States ports, 722,777, against 552,326; stock in all the interior towns, 122,171, against 106,948; stock at Liverpool, 738,000, against 632,000; stock of American cotton afloat for Great Britain, 310,000, against 253,000.

SERVED him right. The Washington correspondent of a Democratic paper in Michigan who recently published a false accusation against a Senator of the United States, to the effect that he had lately appeared in the Senate Chamber in a beastly state of intoxication, and was taken by a fellow Senator to the room of the Committee on Finance, where he lay upon the sofa until the effects of his debauch had passed away, has been expelled from the Senate reporters' gallery; nor would it be at all amiss if some half-a-dozen, more or less, of his kidney, were hereafter debarred the privileges of which, by their wholesale slanders and falsehoods, they have proved themselves unworthy.

IT IS gratifying to note that there is a considerable change for the better in the finances of the government—the receipts of the Treasury, in the revival of business or from some other cause, leading the Secretary of the Treasury to the conclusion that there is less necessity now than there seemed to be in December to urge increased taxation or a further increase of the public debt. He has not found it necessary to draw upon the forty-four million reserve for some time, and the outstanding legal tenders have consequently remained at $382,000,000. The following were the customs receipts for the week ending March 7th: New York, $2,392,109 73; Philadelphia, $237,865 12; Boston, $382,613 21; Baltimore, $80,052 48; New Orleans, $87,215 21; total, $3,179,855 75.

A NEW phase of the Peace policy has been opened up by the President of the "Universal Peace Legion," in consequence of his suggestion that a practical solution of the Indian question is to be found in families taking Indian children among them for their education and moral training. Offers to receive one or more of such children, especially girls, have been made to the Secretary of the Interior by a number of families of good standing, in this State and other parts of the country; the intention being to fit them by education and training to become interpreters, educators and missionaries among their own and other Indian tribes. The proposition is said to be favorably considered by the Indian Bureau, and the experiment will be watched with a good deal of interest.

THE domestic trade of France is reported to be in a very precarious condition. Coal is dear, credit limited, discount high; the crops have been bad, and there is no confidence. In addition to all this, business is interfered with by petty governmental regulations; everything is taxed, and a general feeling of uncertainty prevails. The railways, also, are seriously threatened by additional taxation and legislative interference; and the government, which was about to appoint a commission and send out delegates to report on the commercial situation in foreign countries, has abandoned the idea, if it ever seriously had it. Add to all this the new factor of unrest arising from the attainment of the dynastic majority of the young Prince Imperial, and it will readily be seen that the prospects for tranquility in France are by no means of a hopeful character.

LATEST crop advices from Europe show that our great competitor in supplying the Western part of that continent—Russia—is still an important factor in determining rates for breadstuffs, and that the lack of means of transport and shortness of the wheat crop in some governments have alone prevented the Black Sea supply from bearing with more weight on the market. The crop in Europe last year was an exceptionally poor one; and while a larger area is being planted in this country, it is a matter of vital necessity to find means of placing our products abroad as a price to compete with supplies from other quarters. The prospects for planting in Europe are fair, the weather being mild and favorable for spring sowing. Should France, Germany and other countries be able to enter the field as exporters, as is very likely, the prices for American wheat will have to be regulated principally by quotations there.

A SOMEWHAT novel suit for the recovery of ten thousand dollars damages has been instituted by a Cincinnati rolling mill company against a former employee. The plaintiffs allege that they had employed from one to two hundred employees in their works for more than five years past; but that on the 1st of November last, this employee persuaded a number of other employees to leave their employment, because they were dissatisfied with the wages paid, by reason whereof they have been unable to carry on their rolling mill from November until the present time. The company further alleges that it employed men to come from Pittsburgh to work in the mill at an agreed price, and that the defendant sought them out and urged them to leave and not work for the firm, as they would be willing to do but for the persuasion of the defendant, who stated to them that if they would break their contract with the plaintiffs and go away from the city the company would be compelled to pay its old hands in Cincinnati the price demanded; that the defendant prevented them from commencing work, and caused threats of personal danger to be sent to the workmen, causing plaintiffs a great deal of delay in commencing operations of their rolling mill, for which they ask judgment in the above amount. We believe that, some two or three years ago, a suit of a somewhat similar character was decided by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in favor of the plaintiff. The progress of the suit will be watched with a good deal of interest, for the principle involved is one of great importance.

THE LATE CHARLES SUMNER.

Some years must elapse before anything like an entirely just and complete estimate of the late Senator SUMNER'S merits and services can be either formed or accepted by a majority of the American people. In the meantime, concerning certain points in his character and career, there cannot be much if any important difference of opinion. Peculiar interest attaches to his history as that of an American public man who did not belong to the class of the so-styled self-made. His immediate progenitors for several generations were people of culture, living and moving in the most intelligent and influential society of their locality, and their locality was one of the most ancient American settlements, with a population more or less attentive to education from the beginning. One of the most eminent American authors long ago pointed out the ample illustrations which New England affords of the familiar physiological truth, that intellectual refinement and habits, if not intellectual strength, are transmitted from father to son, and that the offspring of educated ancestors, other things being equal, start in the career of study and mental improvement from a vantage ground which they owe to their birth. Some have carried this notion so far as to contend that it takes as many generations to make a scholar as, according to the old world dictum, it takes to make a gentleman. Whether the speculation be founded in fact or fancy, CHARLES SUMNER was one of the comparatively few prominent American public men who could be referred to in its illustration. As a boy he also enjoyed the advantage of being prepared for college in the Boston Latin school, one of the small number of American public schools in which the traditional English methods of classical education were, in those days, closely imitated by competent masters. He was, we may add, distinguished in the school for proficiency and industry.

We need not repeat the details of his career, which are already familiar to all who have been wont to take interest in the man. Having spent his youth in an atmosphere of knowledge and intellectual activity; having been thoroughly prepared for the pursuits of the university before entering them, and having never relaxed that early patient industry which formed a leading trait of his disposition, he had at Harvard few, if any rivals in either scholarship or knowledge. He seems to have been still more distinguished at the Law school in which he became a lecturer on law soon after he had ceased to be a pupil. The appointment he appears to have owed to Mr. Justice STORY, professor in the school, who, as his letters show, had formed a very high opinion of Mr. SUMNER'S abilities and legal learning. It may, however, be confidently inferred that the young lecturer did himself and his patrons credit, from the fact that on the death of Judge STORY, he declined overtures for the successorship to the chair of that illustrious jurist. There is probable reason for the supposition that this flattering proposal was declined because Mr. SUMNER desired to perfect his education by a residence of some time in Europe. He spent three years abroad, diligently using his opportunities, and on his return home he devoted himself with characteristic diligence to various labors appropriate to his profession. He prepared new editions of several law books, wrote on legal bibliography, edited a law review, published reports of cases argued and decided in the Circuit Court, etc.

It does not appear that he ever distinguished himself at all in the contests of the bar, that he was ever an able advocate. He was, it should seem, deficient in the promptitude of resource and in the fluency of contemporary speech which are essential to eminence at the bar. The want of them no diligence in research or power of acquisition can compensate, and Mr. SUMNER no doubt early discovered that he must find some other arena than that of the courts wherein to display his peculiar talents. A man of commanding presence and powerful voice, as well as of richly cultivated mind, he possessed some of the most important elements of an orator. Having carefully prepared an oration on an interesting subject, and committed it to memory, he could deliver it in a manner well adapted to produce a profound impression. And so long ago as in 1844 or '45, when he prepared his oration on the "True Grandeur of Nations," as an assault upon the warlike policy of the Democratic party towards Mexico, Mr. SUMNER showed that he had found his oratorical sphere. Though severely criticised even by admiring friends of the author, as betraying imperfect appreciation of real life and as injudicious in the extravagance of some of its doctrines, the speech attracted very general attention. In Boston and Massachusetts generally, it served to point out the author as a man likely destined for great services, and it was speedily followed by other orations marked by similar characteristics, which more than confirmed first impressions. The polished English of the speeches, unimpeachable unless on the score of excessive finish, and the high flown moral fervor, Puritanism modernized and ornamented with classical decorations, admirably adapted them to the latitude of their origin. The orator early began to be thought of as the man not only to succeed WEBSTER in the Senate, but to fill a place there which WEBSTER, with all his great qualities, could not fill.

For several years before, in 1851, Mr. SUMNER became Mr. WEBSTER'S successor in the Senate, he had been accustomed to denounce slavery, with only such reservation as became a statesman brought up to respect the national Constitution. The encroachments of the slave power furnished a subject admirably adapted to his elaborate style of eloquence, and the subject became the foundation of his world-wide reputation. In the very article of time he took his place in the Senate to say again and again what is the leading portion of the American people either desired to have said or recognized as the utterance appropriate to the stage which the prolonged conflict had reached. He was for years the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in the Senate, and it is perhaps no exaggeration to say of him what has been said by a harsh critic, that "the energy of his character and the prestige of his learning and eloquence were largely instrumental in making the Republican party what it became." At any rate whenever SUMNER was announced to deliver a great speech, not only the galleries but every available standing place in the Senate Chamber were thronged as in the days of CLAY and WEBSTER. Most elaborate efforts his speeches were, but to perceive much eloquence in them or even extraordinary intellect they had to be heard or read in the burning atmosphere of partisan strife concerning a question not only political but moral as well. Great amplitude of information and admirable clearness of statement are characteristics of nearly all his speeches. But the information is often so abundant as to be superfluous, the statement is often too intense even for oratory, the literary allusions are often forced and pedantic, and the most friendly reader could hardly be impressed with the originality of thought or grasp of intellect displayed. Nor can it be fairly denied that in his speeches in the Senate Mr. SUMNER frequently overstepped the limits which a refined and generous nature would have respected, in denouncing persons and institutions disliked by him. It is, as we have already said, considerable time must yet elapse before his activity can be justly judged. We doubt not, however, that, when the time shall come for fairly estimating his worth, he will be allowed to have possessed many of the essential elements of a great character, and to have rendered his country ever memorable services. And over and above his patriotic services, his example is and, we may trust, will long remain, a precious heritage to those of his compatriots who may aspire to eminence in public life. He spoke boldly against wrong when speaking cost not only bitter reproach but great peril, and though exposed to extraordinary temptations, no suspicion even of sordid motives ever attached to his conduct.

THE QUARREL EXTENDING.

The quarrel between Church and State, or between the lay and the clerical elements in the Papal church has at length broken out in Brazil with an intensity which promises to have important consequences. The dispute is significant in itself, and it is especially interesting when viewed in connection with the similar disputes which have for some years agitated several European States. In Brazil Free Masonry lay at the foundation of the trouble. Everybody knows with what abhorrence the old Church regards the old order. Whoever in Southern Europe has listened to a Catholic sermon, whether in a church or at the edge of a village or at the corner of a city street, has probably heard the Free Masons denounced with a bitter emphasis, implying the hatred which comes from fear. The truth is that in Southern Europe Free Masonry is to the Church the embodiment of all abominations; it is the concentration of all hostility to revealed religion and to society as christianly constituted. The mere name suggests and includes all secret organizations in the past and in the present designed and worked for the embarrassment and overthrow of the Church.

It is therefore not strange that the Portuguese bishops ruling the Church in Brazil have set their faces as flint against the extension of the mystical order in their dioceses. Finding that, through some peculiar influence the order was growing rapidly in the face of their opposition, many of the bishops adopted the extreme measure of excommunication, ejecting from the communion of the Church all who chose to disregard the episcopal warning by joining or fraternizing with the offensive society. The excitement produced by the action of the bishops was the greater on account of the high social and political position occupied by many members of the association, no less important a personage than the Prime Minister of the empire, the Vicomte de RIO BRANCO, being numbered in its ranks. Indeed, the affair did not pass away in mere excitement. It was taken up by the Council of State, which declared that the act of the bishops in excommunicating the Free Masons was not sanctioned or approved by the government, and that the society of Free Masons was tolerated in the empire, being neither hostile to religion nor subject to clerical jurisdiction. The Council of State therefore ordered the bishops, without a delay of more than four weeks, to recall their sentence of excommunication.

All the bishops, except one, seemed willing to obey the decree of the Council. But Mgr. VITAL, Bishop of Olinda, who rules the diocese of Pernambuco, persistently refused to withdraw the sentence of excommunication, and besides asserted his right, without the authorization of the government, to publish all and any pastoral letters he might receive from Rome. At first Bishop VITAL stood by himself in this position; soon, however, two other bishops took up the same ground. The Supreme Judicial Court of Brazil began to fear that the example might prove contagious, and that all the bishops might agree to resist the authority of the government; indeed, it knew that the Bishop of Para had already joined the Bishop of Olinda, and that the two prelates were doing what they could by correspondence to combine the entire episcopate of the empire in opposition. The court sitting at Rio Janeiro therefore resolved to bring Monseigneur VITAL to the capital and to keep him there, by force if necessary, until the question in dispute could be determined. The bishop protested against his arrest, but submitted when told that force would be used if it should be required. He is at present detained in the capital under surveillance to prevent him from influencing the other bishops; while the Brazilian representative in London has gone to Rome, by order of the Prime Minister, the Vicomte de RIO BRANCO, for the purpose of arranging, if possible, the dispute by direct negotiations with His Holiness. The quarrel seems to be substantially the same as that in Germany, with the difference that the government in one case is Catholic and in the other Protestant.

Strangely enough, Germany has lately got mixed up in the Brazilian relations with the Papacy. The Catholic clergy of Brazil have never recognized marriages contracted between Catholics and Protestants as having any validity. Hence, if one of a Protestant married pair became a convert to Catholicism, he or she was at perfect liberty immediately to contract another marriage; that is, of course, if he or she married a Catholic. Two Protestant Germans resident in Brazil were married to Protestant wives, but after a few months both the women were converted to the Catholic religion, and they both exchanged their Protestant for Catholic husbands. Such incidents have heretofore been too common to cause any ado or even remark. But the Germans, disgusted at the loss of their better halves, appealed for redress to the German charge d'affaires, who proceeded to lay in a complaint for bigamy against the wives. The subject of the complaint having been fully discussed in the Brazilian Council of State, the result was an imperial decree declaring the marriage of a Catholic and a Protestant as valid as the marriage of two Catholics, and indissoluble except by a decree of divorce duly pronounced by judicial authority. The affair has caused much excitement, and is regarded as seriously complicating the dispute between the government and the bishops.

THE PAST AND PRESENT.

The recent deaths of Mr. SUMNER and Mr. FILLMORE, and the general acknowledgment of their greatness which has followed so swiftly upon the announcement of their decease, is evidence anew of the truth that no man, at least in a republic, is to be considered great until he is dead. Both of these gentlemen are now recognized as among the great men their country has produced; but during the time of their active participation in public affairs, neither of them was so regarded, at least not universally. While they lived, they had all the passions and frailties of mortals; and now that they are dead they will be deified.

It is the custom of all short-sighted reasoners, and of all those who look at things present through the haze of passions begotten of party and personal conflicts, to compare the present disadvantageously with the past. We have no statesmen, now, they tell us—no giants like CLAY, and WEBSTER, and CALHOUN, and BENTON. The present race of public men is puny and contemptible; the past race was grand, lofty and resplendent with genius. Who, they ask us, is to be compared for oratory with CLAY, or CRITTENDEN, or MARSHALL, or WEBSTER? Who for logic with CALHOUN? or for humor with CORWIN?

Yet, in their own day and generation, these men were not considered the giants they now seem. They were prominent, it is true, but there were many people who did not regard them as any great shakes. Calumnies were heaped upon them without stint, and they were belittled, by their opponents, in every possible way. No abuse was too vile to pour out upon CLAY; and WEBSTER, until the day of his death, was hounded down by an unscrupulous, bitter and relentless opposition. They were held up to public execration and scorn and the idea that they were destined to be demigods and to occupy niches in the national Pantheon, would then have been laughed to infinite scorn. They became great only when they passed away. The fact that their names live after them is, to be sure, proof that they were really great men, while they lived; but their country never thoroughly comprehended that fact until the shadows of the grave passed over them.

Just so, in our day, LINCOLN and CHASE, SUMNER and HALE, FILLMORE and STEVENS, were not objects of worship while they lived, nor were either of them fully appreciated by the people among whom they acted. In the generations to come, the worshippers of the past will point back with exultant pride to the days of LINCOLN and THADDEUS STEVENS, SUMNER and FREDERICK DOUGLASS, and draw invidious comparisons between the degenerate days that will then exist and the glorious days when such intellectual giants were in the land. We, who are or have been contemporaries with them, were not able to appreciate the after glory that is to settle around their illustrious names. The conflicts of parties blind our eyes to the real merits of the men about us; and the judgment of to-day on the men of to-day is almost sure to be partial, if not unjust.

Yet the future is sure to take care of the men who are really great but do not, for the moment, appear so. Possibly THADDEUS STEVENS and ABRAHAM LINCOLN did and said many things that were petty and insignificant, just as CHARLES SUMNER did, and suffered their meaner natures sometimes, as he often did, to override and subdue the nobler parts of their characters; but these all fall away with them into the oblivion of the tomb, and the good they did rises into perpetual remembrance. None of the petty faults of SUMNER will ever make the nation forget the grand services he rendered against slavery and in favor of the imperiled Union. Those services live in the hearts of a grateful people, and will never be forgotten. He has nobly earned his place among the foremost of those who have passed away, and posterity will not fail to do him the justice he deserves.

Nevertheless, the truth remains unquestioned and unquestionable, that a man's true place in history is never known until after death. The generation that surrounds him may admire, but does not fully know him; and when we are called on to compare the present with the past, to the disadvantage of the present, let us remember that the past failed, as palpably as the present, in recognizing its heroes while they dwelt here. We regard the present as being just as prolific in really great men as the past, and give no heed to the gloomy theory that the race is deteriorating. SUMNER was as great an orator as CLAY; STEVENS as great a statesman as WEBSTER; LINCOLN far greater than CALHOUN; HALE as great as CRITTENDEN; and CHASE as good a jurist as MARSHALL. They differed in kind, but not much in degree; and there are plenty of men now on the stage of action who will, in the hereafter that will know them only by name, shine as lights in the firmament. Their day is to come, just as SUMNER'S has now come, and just as surely. We may fail to do them justice; but the future, we may rest assured, will not.

WE PREDICTED that Governor KEMPER, of Virginia, would "catch it" for vetoing the bill lately passed by the Legislature of that State, providing a new charter for the city of Petersburg, by which the municipal government would have been taken from Republican officers elected by the people, and given to "Conservative" officers appointed by the State authorities. And sure enough, he has done so. The veto has been sustained, it is true, but the friends of the tyrannical measure, in the Legislature, and out of it, are denunciatory in the extreme of the Governor's action concerning it, while in Petersburg he was the other day burned in effigy by an enraged crowd of Democratic "reconciliationists." These are the same great-hearted patriots who want the general government to guarantee for that State the payment of seventeen million dollars of six per cent. bonds, because she has an immense debt—incurred under successive Democratic administrations—hanging over her.

THE MOIETY SYSTEM.

There can be little doubt that much of the noise which is made at Washington about the system of moieties in the collection of customs is made by a class of men who want to be left free to cheat the government whenever they can. This is not the case with all of them, such men as PHELPS, DODGE & CO., JACKSON S. SCHULTZ and others being exceptions; but the rule is as we have laid it down. The system of moieties keeps alive a vigilance which detects nearly every effort at fraud; and, although many of the detected frauds are merely technical, a large number are deliberate and willful, and the men who have been detected in these clamor for the abolition of the system. It is inconvenient for them, and leads too frequently to their exposure. They would prefer a system which would afford them opportunity for putting in fraudulent invoices without danger of exposure and detection.

The United States District Attorney for New York, Mr. BLISS, said very truly, in his argument before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, that such men as A. T. STEWART, H. B. CLAFLIN, and the large importers of foreign goods, were not making any of these complaints. They did their business honestly, and were consequently never caught in attempts to defraud the revenue, and were never troubled by the operations of the Customs laws. The system worked smoothly enough *for them;* why should it not, with an observance of the like spirit, work as smoothly for others? The answer seems plain; those who do not violate the law are not those who complain of it; those who do, kick up a huge dust because they are made to suffer its penalties.

All this is very true; yet, nevertheless, we feel satisfied the time has come for abating the severity of these penalties. They are so heavy that a moiety of them is undoubtedly a temptation to the practice of an espionage that must prove peculiarly galling to its victims; and if, as in the PHELPS, DODGE & CO. case, the offense detected is only technical and not intentional, it is not surprising that the infliction of enormous penalties should seem to them harsh, cruel and unjustifiable. We concur heartily with the Philadelphia *North American* in the following, upon this subject:

"If the government comes forward and offers to halve fines and forfeitures, it begets a mercenary system of agency. Between man and man, purchased fidelity is known to be a very doubtful investment. It never pays to go into the market and purchase friends. It never yet profited a nation in the long run to pay a bonus for the faithful discharge of duty. We have seen the salutary effects of the small emoluments of consular offices on a salary. Fees and perquisites constitute an invitation to gouge somebody. Perhaps the government, perhaps individuals. It is never quite safe to permit any official to fix his own compensation. A reluctant discharge of duty, and a fixed price for doing it, seem best calculated to secure faithful and efficient service. But if not, then the prospect of fidelity and efficiency in public service is not very brilliant. Why, by abolishing the practice of halving fines and forfeitures, men in place lose their interest in matters pertaining to that place, they can retire and make way for better men. Petty municipalities sometimes offer to divide with informers; and wherever that is done, there is no lack of litigation, and generally for next to nothing. Certainly, the ends of justice are as often frustrated as secured where such a system obtains. It affords scope for the exercise of spite and personal malice, no doubt; and occasionally an actual offender is made to smart. But where one actual offender is brought to book, a dozen escape by favor or by secret understanding. In any event there is no real moral growth induced by offering bribes to fidelity. It is akin to the advertisements sometimes published offering the return of valuables for a reward and 'no questions asked.' An agent who hungers after moieties is peculiarly subject to the temptation to compromise, or to urge a compromise, through which his profit may actually be greater than otherwise. The tendency is to make men dishonest, regarded in every light. In addition to this, the government is liable to be made a party to flagrant wrong, and thus to fall into disrepute. There must be a better way to protect the Treasury, and by the developments now going on that way may possibly be suggested."

POPULAR JUDGMENT.

Now that the TICHBORNE trial is over, and all the facts developed by it are well understood, the trick of the claimant seems very thin and transparent. It was a bold imposture, and looking back at it, the wonder is that it should have taken so long a time to expose it, and cost so much to convict the pretender, as well as that any one should have believed for a moment in the justice of his claim.

Yet the fact is indisputable that he was backed up strongly by intelligent and active men, and that money to carry on his defense was obtained through sheer confidence in the truth of his allegations. And not only so; but, up to the very last moment, he was the hero of the common people, who as a body sympathized with him, believed in him, supported him, and doubtless contributed largely, by their faith, to uphold him in his preposterous pretenses. After everybody else gave up his case as hopeless and baseless, the outside world of common people trusted in him and stuck firmly by him. If the case had been submitted to the crowd, instead of to the jury, he never would have been convicted.

This long enduring faith of the English working classes in a paltry impostor, whose case was made up bunglingly and awkwardly, and had nothing but impudence and swagger to sustain it, might go a great way with some people to show how fallible the popular judgment is, and how little it is to be relied upon for a just decision in such cases. Those who, upon principle, distrust the masses, will be sure to draw this conclusion from the facts in this case; but we are not of that number, and are not inclined to take that view. The English laboring class have sympathized with ORTON because he was one of their own class, and because, in their natural hostility to the aristocracy, they would be rejoiced to see the son of a Wapping butcher thrust into a baronetcy. They have not judged, or attempted to judge from the evidence, which, most probably, was not accessible to them; but from the impulses begotten of their condition. The masses of the English people do not read the daily papers, as our people do, nor make up their minds by what they read. They got, in this case, a smattering of the facts by hearsay, and had learned just enough to know that it would mortify and wrong the English aristocracy to have such a fellow as ORTON thrust in among them; and their instincts prompted them to sympathize and take sides with the man of their own class, to whom the chance of a baronetcy seemed to offer itself.

No such result could possibly happen in our form of government or among such a people as ours; and it is the occurrence of just such instances that teaches us, or ought to teach us, the superiority not only of our institutions, but of the intelligence and fairness of our people. The TICHBORNE trial would have been the turning point in the career of the pretender, as well as that any one should have believed for a moment in the justice of his claim.

It is the custom of all short-sighted reasoners, and of all those who look at things present through the haze of passions begotten of party and personal conflicts, to compare the present disadvantageously with the past. We have no statesmen, now, they tell us—no giants like CLAY, and WEBSTER, and CALHOUN, and BENTON. The present race of public men is puny and contemptible; the past race was grand, lofty and resplendent with genius. Who, they ask us, is to be compared for oratory with CLAY, or CRITTENDEN, or MARSHALL, or WEBSTER? Who for logic with CALHOUN? or for humor with CORWIN?

Yet, in their own day and generation, these men were not considered the giants they now seem. They were prominent, it is true, but there were many people who did not regard them as any great shakes. Calumnies were heaped upon them without stint, and they were belittled, by their opponents, in every possible way. No abuse was too vile to pour out upon CLAY; and WEBSTER, until the day of his death, was hounded down by an unscrupulous, bitter and relentless opposition. They were held up to public execration and scorn and the idea that they were destined to be demigods and to occupy niches in the national Pantheon, would then have been laughed to infinite scorn. They became great only when they passed away. The fact that their names live after them is, to be sure, proof that they were really great men, while they lived; but their country never thoroughly comprehended that fact until the shadows of the grave passed over them.

Just so, in our day, LINCOLN and CHASE, SUMNER and HALE, FILLMORE and STEVENS, were not objects of worship while they lived, nor were either of them fully appreciated by the people among whom they acted. In the generations to come, the worshippers of the past will point back with exultant pride to the days of LINCOLN and THADDEUS STEVENS, SUMNER and FREDERICK DOUGLASS, and draw invidious comparisons between the degenerate days that will then exist and the glorious days when such intellectual giants were in the land. We, who are or have been contemporaries with them, were not able to appreciate the after glory that is to settle around their illustrious names. The conflicts of parties blind our eyes to the real merits of the men about us; and the judgment of to-day on the men of to-day is almost sure to be partial, if not unjust.

Yet the future is sure to take care of the men who are really great but do not, for the moment, appear so. Possibly THADDEUS STEVENS and ABRAHAM LINCOLN did and said many things that were petty and insignificant, just as CHARLES SUMNER did, and suffered their meaner natures sometimes, as he often did, to override and subdue the nobler parts of their characters; but these all fall away with them into the oblivion of the tomb, and the good they did rises into perpetual remembrance. None of the petty faults of SUMNER will ever make the nation forget the grand services he rendered against slavery and in favor of the imperiled Union. Those services live in the hearts of a grateful people, and will never be forgotten. He has nobly earned his place among the foremost of those who have passed away, and posterity will not fail to do him the justice he deserves.

Nevertheless, the truth remains unquestioned and unquestionable, that a man's true place in history is never known until after death. The generation that surrounds him may admire, but does not fully know him; and when we are called on to compare the present with the past, to the disadvantage of the present, let us remember that the past failed, as palpably as the present, in recognizing its heroes while they dwelt here. We regard the present as being just as prolific in really great men as the past, and give no heed to the gloomy theory that the race is deteriorating. SUMNER was as great an orator as CLAY; STEVENS as great a statesman as WEBSTER; LINCOLN far greater than CALHOUN; HALE as great as CRITTENDEN; and CHASE as good a jurist as MARSHALL. They differed in kind, but not much in degree; and there are plenty of men now on the stage of action who will, in the hereafter that will know them only by name, shine as lights in the firmament. Their day is to come, just as SUMNER'S has now come, and just as surely. We may fail to do them justice; but the future, we may rest assured, will not.

WE PREDICTED that Governor KEMPER, of Virginia, would "catch it" for vetoing the bill lately passed by the Legislature of that State, providing a new charter for the city of Peters-

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Senator Sumner was a Unitarian in creed.

The popular table sauce out West now is the "Trichina Antidote."

Emerson's is the pen to write of Sumner's character and achievements.

The right way. Two thousand school children of Springfield, Ohio, have signed the pledge.

"The Chicago of the Old World," is what a correspondent calls St. Petersburg. Is it so wicked?

Dore, the great artist, is said to be short, thick and dark. This may account for his heavy shading.

Titus A. Brick is the name of a New Orleans poet who considers himself drunk with the Divine afflatus.

Hammond, the revivalist, has left St. Louis, and now that city will relapse into its original wickedness.

Birds of a feather. Cortina, the Mexican cattle thief, is protecting Hamilton, the Jersey City bond forger.

"Hay seed" is no longer in demand in New Hampshire, but there is a lively call for it in Connecticut.

Binghamton, New York, is without water. There is a splendid chance for the ladies to get ahead on Bourbon.

The Danbury *News* man is going to Europe. There is no hope of the suspension of the paper during his absence.

Capt. A. Lott, of the steamship Scotia, has sailed across the Atlantic a lot of times—four hundred and fifty times, in fact.

A new simile. The Jenkins of a Western paper describes one of the belles at a recent party as a "graceful little toad."

Seth Green intends stocking the exhausted streams of New York with the old country grayling, as a substitute for trout.

China is constructing a navy on English models, and Turkey is building monitors on the most approved Woolwich patterns.

The Lord Mayor of London, Lord Mayor of Dublin and Lord Provost of Edinburgh are members of the new English Parliament.

Is Congress aware of the fact that a feeling exists throughout the country favorable to some action upon the currency question?

The Providence *Journal* calls for legislative regulation of the sale of "oleomargarine," an article made from animal fat and sold as butter.

Will the "emotional element" be too largely brought into public affairs by women? It may be; but just at present we certainly need more of it.

Two thousand square miles of superior yellow pine timber, now wholly untouched by the axe, are about to be opened to market in Florida.

Now, it is the lawyers who are to be ruined by cheap Chinese labor. A Nevada Celestial is studying Blackstone, and proposes to work at half price.

England and Germany are negotiating a treaty for the mutual recognition of stock corporations organized under the laws of their respective States.

Driving cattle from Texas across the Rio Grande into Mexico has again been commenced by armed Mexican raiders. "A little grape," if you please.

The Legislatures of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin have passed laws, similar to that of Illinois, for the regulation of railroad freight rates and passenger fares.

By their fruits ye shall know them. The women in the West have accomplished more for temperance in the past six weeks than have previously been effected in six years.

In all Illinois divorce cases, hereafter, the evidence is to be heard in open court. This will end the popular joke about "stopping in Chicago twenty minutes for dinner and ten for a divorce."

Queen Victoria is about to return to the gaieties of society, brought out by the melting presence of a Russian daughter-in-law. How it will gratify the loyal Briton and put money in his purse!

Among the letters received by Gen. Butler within a day or two past was one containing only a two-line advertisement clipped from a Boston paper, as follows: Wanted—a Hub turner. Apply, &c., &c.

The California Legislature has passed a bill making it a misdemeanor to invite any person to drink, or to accept an invitation to drink, at any public bar. This will carry dismay to the multitude of Bourbon "dead beats."

Half a pound of shot, administered to sympathetic cats, at this season of the year, will bear fruit in increased hours of slumber, throughout the summer, and have a tendency to prevent a corner in the chicken market.

They make bricks out of bone-dust in Australia. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* thinks this is better than cremation. A widow, on this plan, could take the hot bones of her late lamented husband to bed with her to warm her feet with.

An Insurance bill now before the Illinois Legislature has two sections of considerable importance, one of which compels the companies to pay the face of the policy on which premiums have been paid, and the other allows the policy holder five years to bring suit on it.

PERSONAL.

A son of Dr. W. H. ("Bull Run") Russell accompanies the African expedition of Captain Chinese Gordon," sent out by the Khedive of Egypt to subdue the savage tribes, and suppress the slave trade.

A Massachusetts man is suing a lady for breach of promise to marry. She did wed, but it was another man. The damages claimed are $10,000. She should pay it. It's worth the money to have escaped a life partnership with such a party as he would have proved.

Marshal Bazaine in his "seclusion" at Saint Marguerite, only goes out for two hours in the day, walking in the court belonging to his prison, under the surveillance of two keepers. His meals are furnished by the boatman of the island, who is, at the same, sutler of the troops. His guard is composed of ninety soldiers of the line and five jailors.

Walter G. Finlaison, better known in the theatrical world as Walt. Fletcher, the comedian, was married to Miss Lizzie C. Hollis, a popular actress, at Rochester, New York, last Friday. Wild Bill, Buffalo Bill, Texas Jack, Morlacchi, John Frederici, the manager of the troupe, John Burke, the agent, were all there, and Kit Carson Cody, too, the son of Buffalo Bill.

Fulton county, Ind., has a remarkable woman in the person of Ruth Young, who was born in Virginia, remembers perfectly the cannonading at Yorktown in 1781, and is 105 years old. She is six feet tall, and wears a broad number twelve shoe. She has done plowing, chopping, harvesting, and every thing else in the farming line, in which she is the best hoed person in the county.

Hon. George Bancroft, our Minister at Berlin, has taken a residence at Washington, and his presence there is early expected. Whether he is to receive an official position at the capital is a topic of inquiry. Some say that he is soon to publish volume nine of his history of the United States, and wishes to continue the work uninterruptedly to the end, adjacent to the American archives, as he has already completed his researches in the old world.

C. C. Leonard, a bright and promising young journalist, died at Cleveland the other day. He never recovered from the effect of the severe wounds he received in battle during the rebellion, and has been falling very fast during the last year. Mr. Leonard belonged to the Danbury *News* school of American humorists, and some have called him the pioneer in that style of writing, which has made Mr. Bailey both fame and fortune. The celebrated sheet iron cat story, which Mr. Leonard wrote while connected with the Cleveland *Leader*, gave him a national reputation, and many of his subsequent performances were equally meritorious. From Cleveland he went to Titusville, where he was engaged on the *Herald* for several years, and early in 1873 he accepted the position of news editor and paragraphist on the *Democrat* staff, and continued to fulfill his duties until failing health compelled him to abstain from regular work. He went from St. Louis to Cleveland, and during the last months of his life he was a correspondent of the Danbury *News*.

Ben. Butler's Jokes in New Orleans

Colonel C. C. Fulton, writing from New Orleans to the Baltimore *American*, says:

General Butler has left engraven in enduring granite several pungent jokes he perpetrated whilst in command of this city. One of these is on the base of the equestrian bronze statue of General Jackson. One morning, when the curses of the people were loudest and deepest, a stone-cutter, guarded by a file of soldiers, was observed in Jackson Square commencing work with his chisel. No one knew in what way he was about to desecrate the monument of the hero of New Orleans, and each letter was watched as it appeared on the base until that declaration which made him famous—"The Union must and shall be preserved"—was spelled out by the indignant people. A short time afterwards, the same workman, similarly guarded, approached the bronze monument to Henry Clay, on Canal street, and soon was cut deep and distinct in the granite block, immediately under the foot of the statue, the following extract from one of the greatest speeches of the distinguished Kentucky statesman: "*If I could be instrumental in eradicating this deep stain—slavery—from the character of our country, I would not exchange the proud satisfaction which I should enjoy for all the triumphs ever achieved by the most successful conqueror.*" Little did those who erected these monuments ever expect to see such inscriptions upon them, but although they gnashed their teeth at the time, they now regard the inscriptions as not altogether out of place, in view of the changes that have been wrought by fraternal war. The people have got used to them, and now laugh at these gr